Registered No B 24

SPECIAL EVENING EDITION.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1900, at 3 P.M.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

15th December, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway, from Friday the 14th to Monday the 31st December (both days inclusive), available for return up to midnight of 14th January 1901.

Full particulars of the Concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

W. H. Nickolson.
For General Traffic Managers.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MAJOR C. B. MAYNE, R. E., will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 P.M. on "THE INFLUENCE OF BRITISH SEA POWER."

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th December, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will hold his PRIMARY VISITATION in the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of St. THOMAS, BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1901, at 4 P.M., and all the Chaplains and other clergy of the Church of England within the Diocese of Bombay are hereby cited to appear before the said Lord Bishop at the time and place aforesaid.

J. C. G. BOWEN,
Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th December, 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, a MASONRY FOREMAN, a European with experience on dock and harbour works. Applicants, who should not be more than 35 years of age, must have had practical experience both in dressing and setting stone. Pay to commence with Rs. 200 a month. For further particulars apply to

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
M. Inst. C. E., Engineer.

Bombay, 15th December, 1900.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000 ! Rs. 3,000 !!

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	... ...	...1,000
2nd ,,	... ...	... 500
3rd ,,	... ...	... 250
Five prizes at Rs. 100 each		... 500
Five ,, ,, ,, 50 ,,		... 250
Ten ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,		... 200
Thirty ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,		... 300
Total Rs.		... 3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."

All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," amounting to Rs. 6, per money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, otherwise no notice will be taken.

Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will mount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

WHO WE ARE.

That the "I. T.-B." is a thorough reliable concern, following will leave no shadow of a doubt:—

Publishers.—Messrs. J. CLEVEN & Co.; BANKERS.—THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, Ld., Calcutta, and Messrs. THOMAS, COOK & SON, Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for STATIONERY and PAPER REQUIRED for one year from 1st April 1901.

The AGENT is prepared to receive at this office, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun Fire) on THURSDAY, 3rd January, 1901, sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER (English and Indian manufactured) required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Guage sections for delivery at Bombay.

2. Forms of Tenders giving full particulars of requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) for each form. Samples are available for inspection at this office, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed Tenders for Stationery and Paper for "B. B. and C. I. Railway" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (1000) one thousand in currency notes, with each tender. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items and the tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th December 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI JOOSUB HAJI TYEB has contracted to PURCHASE from Mr. SHAWAKSHA DINSHAW BATIWALLA the undermentioned properties, and all persons having claim against the said properties, by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, 18, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1530, and Street No. 8, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Ardesir Dady Street, near Khetwady 1st Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and, are bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardesir Dady Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and the house of Dadabhoy Sorabji Mullari, on or towards the North by the house of Framji Khursedji Daruwalla, and on or towards the South by the house of the said Dinshaw Jamsetji Batiwalla, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Cawasji Burjorji Dumasia and other tenants of the said vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen and two thirds square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, New No. 1233, old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 2-7457, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1549, and Street No 6, all which premises are situate at or on the west side of Ardesir Dady Street near Khetwady 1st Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardesir Dady Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the house of Dadabhoy Sorabjee Mullar, on or towards the North by the property of the said vendor, and on or towards the South by the property of Curseljee Dadabhoy Khanasheb, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1900,

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

CHRISTMAS, 1900.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY THROUGH STEAMER

SPECIAL SUPPLIES OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND SPECIAL SEASONABLE DELICACIES,

FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON

Cured by C. and T. HARRIS,

PRIME YORK HAMS,

STILTON CHEDDAR AND OTHER CHEESE

WHOLE AND ON CUT,

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S

CAKES, CHOCOLATES,

AND SWEETS,

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,

FILBERT'S CHESTNUTS, COBNUTS, &c.,

CHRISTMAS

PLUM-PUDDINGS,

DECORATIONS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

NEW GENERAL CATALOGUE

IS NOW READY

AND

WILL BE SENT

FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEMESIS' ANTIDOTE for AGUE, MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, &c., A speedy and certain Remedy for all types of Fevers, and periodical and bilious headache. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,523,225
RESERVE FUND	£2,523,225

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	25	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

CHRISTMAS ! NEW YEAR ! WEDDING ! AND BIRTHDAY !

PRESENTS

A GREAT display of STERLING SILVER CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES, REAL Amber and Meerschaum CIGAR and CIGARETTE-HOLDERS, best Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, Real Crocodile, Russian, and Morocco Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Solid Amber Cigarette Tubes in hall-marked Sterling Silver Cases, Beautiful Smokers' Cabinets in Brown Oak, Nickel Mounted, with Ash Trays.

CIGAR CUTTERS different shapes and designs.

Real Malacca Cane WALKING STICKS with Ivory Handles, Silver Mounts and Bands.

Choice selection of Real Havana, Manila, and best Continental CIGARS.

All the above just arrived from the best leading houses in Europe and to be had at

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

PIONEERS OF REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

are Selling the Surplus Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
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GIFTS

Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & CO., LD.,

Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MAGALIESBERG FIGHT.

GENERAL CLEMENTS' LOSSES.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

Lord Kitchener states that the Boer force at Magaliesberg has been divided, one portion having gone to the South and the other to the West.

In addition to the losses already reported General Clements had six officers and forty-five men wounded.

Lord Methuen attacked the Boers on the 14th instant, and captured their laager, some supplies and ammunition.

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

Mr. Brodrick has appointed a Committee to consider the arrangements at the War Office and the possibility of further decentralization of work with a view to a more expeditious and effective discharge of the duties.

Mr. Clinton Dawkins has been appointed chairman.

LOSS OF A GERMAN FRIGATE.

The German training frigate Gneisenau has sunk off Malaga and forty of those on board were drowned.

[The Gneisenau is one of five training ships built on similar lines—the Stein, Moltke, Stosch and Blucher being her sisters. They are iron vessels sheathed with wood, measuring 242ft. 9in. in length and 46ft. beam; and displacing 2,856 tons. The Gneisenau had a complement of 461 hands all told.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC, 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental with English mails of the 7th instant left here for Bombay at 7 a. m. to-day, and steamer Himalaya for Colombo and Australia on the same date and time.

MILITARY NEWS.

It is notified for information that the following Transports will arrive at Bombay from England with drafts, viz:—Zamania, due to arrive on 2nd January next, Sunda, on 9th January, Dilwara, on 12th January, and Assaye, about 26th January. The two former will be dischared at Bombay, and the two latter will return to England with invalids and others entitled to go home this season.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed flourishing. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Ferozepore—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Fine weather doing good to wheat. All crops doing well.

Mooltan—Cloudy but no rain. Looks like rain. Wheat and rapeseed flourishing and require rain. Rapeseed larger area sown this year.

Delhi—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cotton plants ready for picking and arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Dew fall insufficient. Mornings little Cool. Cotton crop estimate 12 annas. Wheat flourishing.

Broach.—Easterly wind. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, showing bolls and continue to show more improvement.

Dholera.—Weather rather cloudy. Seasonable; cool.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright no sign of rain, Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Jacobabad, Jabalpore, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are south-westerly or north-westerly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and north-easterly or south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The variations in both the day and night temperature are now moderate except in Sind, where nights are very hot. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 49° at Cawnpore and Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy in Sind, the Punjab, the Madras Presidency, Rajputana and at Colombo and Delhi.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Madras and a few drops at Colombo and Jacobabad.

Weather is slightly favourable for local rain in South Madras and the Punjab and the Indus Valley, but elsewhere it continues fine and settled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·943
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	65·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·629
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of wind*	NNE, ENE, E, ESE, WNW NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	223

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE accompanied by a party from the Government House, visited the Arthur Crowford Markets this morning.

LUNCHEON TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Karachi entertained their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote at lunch on Tuesday last. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. James and suite, left Government House shortly after one o'clock and proceeded by train from the Queen's Road level-crossing to Kiamari. The train drew up opposite to the warehouse, and on alighting their Excellencies were received by Mr. Barrow, the Chairman of the Port Trust, and the Trustees. At the conclusion of the luncheon, the Chairman proposed the health of their Excellencies in the following terms:—

He said: Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It devolves upon me now to perform the very pleasant task of expressing, on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, our very sincere pleasure at having been afforded an opportunity of entertaining their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote this afternoon. Our pleasure is marred only by the reflection that this gathering marks the departure of their Excellencies instead of their arrival, for had they extended their stay twice as long as they have done we should have been extremely pleased. We still have much to show them, and I have no doubt we still have a good many requests to make which we have not yet had an opportunity of making. The shortness of their stay, however, will serve to make us all the keener for their return to Sind later on. Now, your Excellency during you fairly comprehensive tour through out Sind you have received so many applications for add and have listened to so many addresses that I am sure you will be gratified at hearing that the Trustees have no application to make—(laughter)—at least, not just at present. I will not detain your Excellencies by any long description of the work of the Port Trust, or by putting before you facts and figures which are just as well postponed for consideration immediately after tiffin. (Laughter.) Your Excellency visited Manora yesterday, and saw for yourself the work which the old Harbour Board and the Port Trust have done with the assistance of their talented engineers. I believe your Excellencies were gratified at observing how the small fishing creek in 1860 has, in the course of forty years, been transformed into a harbour of the size of the present one capable of accommodating the largest ocean-going steamers, and capable of yet further extension. Your Excellencies have been right through Sind, and had an opportunity of making yourselves acquainted not only with our needs but also with ourselves; and it is very gratifying for us in this out-of-the-way Province, which was once called the "Unhappy Valley" that the Governor should pay us so long a visit. We know now that after your tour through Sind when we we have to ask for any assistance, we shall be the more likely to obtain it, because your Excellency will be so well acquainted with the needs of the Province. His Excellency's visit, ladies and gentlemen, has been brightened by the presence of her Excellency Lady Northcote—(applause)—who I know has taken a very keen interest in all that we have been able to show her which was new to her, and whose thoughtful care for the women of this country is so well known. (Continued applause.) I will not detain you any longer but will ask you to join me in drinking the health of his Excellency and her Excellency Lady Northcote, in wishing them a pleasant voyage and a speedy return to Sind. (Cheers.)

His Excellency said: Mr. Barrow, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is the last occasion upon which I shall have an opportunity of returning to a Sind audience our thanks for the very cordial welcome which they have accorded to Lady Northcote and myself, at all events, until we make the next possible tour to which Mr. Barrow has alluded, and which I hope will not be very long delayed. If I could choose the exact physchological moment of sitting down it would be at the present time after uttering the simple words of "Thank you." But I am aware that in every well-regulated assembly of her Majesty's subjects, whether resident in Karachi or in any other part of her dominions, it is to be expected that the denizens of that place when they get hold of an almost total stranger, shall demand from him an opinion upon points upon which they are well acquainted and upon which he knows almost nothing. As I am myself a strong stickler for custom and precedent I know I should not fall on the present occasion to explain to you, Mr. Barrow and to the Port Trustees, how they should conduct their business. (Laughter.) And if there had been any other body in Karachi present I should have been equally ready to teach them the way they ought to go. But it so happens that the steamer awaits us and our engagements in Bombay necessitate our punctual departure. May I remind you of what would have been necessary only a few years ago in order to ensure the punctual departure I was reading a book the other day with which I daresay many of you present are acquainted, a work by Bayliss, "Karachi, Past, Present and Future," and speaking of the past he says that until the Napier Mole was constructed the most distinguished General and the newly-fledged subaltern, the most prominent Civil Servant and the youngest writer if they wished to come from or return to the ship had to be conveyed pick-a-back through the mud to or from their destination. (Laughter.) Happily, we shall leave under easier and pleasanter circumstances. Thanks to the enterprise partly of Government, still more of your local authorities by the works at Kiamari on the east river channel training groyne on the Ghinni creek by the construction of the Napier mole and Manora breakwater, Karachi has been raised to the proud position of being the third greatest export port in India, and I am glad to think that by such buildings as the Napier Mole the Erskine wharf, the James wharf and the Mansfield import yard you have made provision and are making provision for accommodation for the increasing number of steamers required to facilitate the despatch of your business to European, American, China and East African Ports. Well, gentlemen, such being the case, I think you will admit that Government have not dealt liberally with you. Since 1860 as Mr. Barrow has reminded you, this port has developed from a little fishing creek into the important harbour it is now, and it has done so by an expenditure of something like one hundred and eighty lakhs, sixty-seven and half spent by Government directly, twenty-four and a half by the Harbour Board and ninety lakhs by the Port Trust, and the wise expenditure of that money has produced the present condition of prosperity on which I can congratulate Karachi. And when we further consider that the port is geographically two hundred miles nearer to Europe than any other port in her Majesty's Indian possessions I foresee such a development of Karachi as is difficult to estimate. At the same time one danger I am bound to admit still exists. It has, however, I am thankful to think existed for some centuries. I was reading the other day an old Turkish account written in the 10th Century of navigation in the Indian sea, and I observed that under certain circumstances a captain was advised to bear up for the port of Karachi, and having got there he was advised very much to be on his guard for, says the Turkish work, "there exists in Karachi a very large number of liver eaters, of whom you should have a caution." It went on to say that these liver eaters have a habit when they see a man eating his dinner to cast such eyes upon him as will consume his liver and thereby kill him." This caution, the work added, should not be unheeded. Now, ladies and gentlemen, not only have Lady Northcote and I neglected that caution to-day but I am bound to say that if the temptation were repeated both of us would risk the danger again, and if we survive the glances of those around us who may be preparing for a supplementary banquet, and you ask us to return I assure you we shall do it with the sincerest pleasure. We have had a delightful tour, thanks to the kindness of our friend Mr. James—(cheers) who has proved as kind and good a host to us as he does to every body who comes within the limits of his jurisdiction, and to Mr. Barrow and to many other gentlemen, whom I have the pleasure of seeing round me, and thanks to the whole of the inhabitants of Sind. Ladies and gentlemen, we hope to return and see you all soon and as we conceivably shall be unable to forego our engagements for some time I hope a good many of the inhabitants of Sind will do us the honour of coming down to Bombay and see how that backward portion of the Presidency is getting on and remind us of the obligation which we cheerfully undertake to re-visit Sind at the earliest possible opportunity. (Cheers.)

THE Secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain has recently received a communication from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Mashed, in which there occurs what is believed to be the first official approval of the project for a Quatta-Seistan railway. After noticing the opening of the new road from Quetta to the Persian border, touching Persia in Seistan at the only spot where the borders of India are conterminous with those of Persia he goes on to say:—"Nearly half the distance of this route is within British territory, and over this portion of the road no obstacles exist for the construction of a railway connecting at Quetta and landing the merchandise at the very border of Persia, from whence easy roads could distribute it in Northern and Eastern Persia. As Consul-General I am most anxious not only to introduce more English goods into Peaia, but to pave the way for the speedy accomplishment of a railway from Quetto to Seistan." This is a project which Lord Curzon strongly advocated before he became Viceroy of India, and the Consul-General at Meshed would scarcely have written in so confident a tone if he did not know that His Excellency was still in the same mind, and had been giving the subject renewed considerable from the vantage ground of his present position.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 7-3m., 9-10a. Low water, 1-19m., 1-48a.

Prize Distribution, Girgaum Girls' High School, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Installation of H. E. Lord Northcote as Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry, Freemasons Hall.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 8-3m., 10-0a. Low water, 2-27m., 2-33a.

Sale of work, Cathedral Girls School. University Examination Result.—B. A. Military Medical Students' Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

COLLISION.—Asser Virji, a Hindu merchant, was on Saturday evening driving along Colaba Causeway when his horse took fright and dashed into a tramcar, damaging the vehicle and slightly injuring a passenger named Kekobad Dadabhoy who was in the car.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A FRIEND.—Peerosha Soondersha of the 1st Madras Lancers arrived in Bombay, on the 4th instant, and put up with a friend named Ahmed Mohideen at Erskine Road. He entrusted to his friend two cheques for Rs. 525 and Rs. 92 in cash and a watch valued at Rs. 10 for safe custody. The friend has disappeared since the 14th instant.

BURGLARY.—Gopal Prabhoo, who resides in Malharao's Wady, Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home for an hour on Sunday afternoon, his place was broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 494 were stolen. The entrance into the house was effected through a window facing the sweeper's gully at the back of the place.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held today, at Dharavi, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Radhi a Hindu girl, aged eighteen months. About eight days ago, in the morning Rani, deceased's mother, was cooking food in her hut, when she heard the child, who was playing in the compound, screaming. Rani went out and saw her daughter seated on a quantity of kutchra which was thrown there by Municipal labourers. The kutchra which had been set fire to about two or three days previous, was still smouldering, when the girl was found seated on it. The child was seriously burnt all over the body. The mother applied some household remedies to the burnt, but the girl grew worse and died. A vendict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY WAGGON.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, to-day, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Sonoo Pandoo, a Hindu, aged thirty five years. Deceased resided at Chemboor and worked as a labourer in unloading Municipal carts of "kutchra" and road metals. On Saturday morning Sonoo and thirteen other labourers were pushing a railway waggon from the Coorla Station to Chemboor along the Municipal siding. When they reached a culvert, about a quarter of a mile from Chemboor, the deceased, who was walking in front of the waggon, with his hand on one of the buffers, had his foot accidentally caught in one of the rails and he fell. The front wheels of the waggon passed over both his legs, severely injuring the one and almost severing the other. Sonoo was placed in a lorry and conveyed to the Mazagon Station, whence he was carried in a dooly to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on to-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	1	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	17	7	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	0	1	5
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	3	1	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	30	14	127
Total plague deaths to date.	80,522	66,523	
Same date last year ...	34	46	213

THE MONEY MARKET TO-DAY.

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

Cash	95-13
Account	96-1

Market weak.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-4 1-16
Do. Demand	1-4 3-32
3 Months' Sight Credits	1 4 5-16
Do. Francs	170 1-2
30 days' Sight Japan	148
Do. Shanghai	210
Do. Hongkong	154
Silver, London	29 5-8
Do. New York	64 1-8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain A. Mitis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 7th December with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's ss Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain G W Babot, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London 20th November, with a cargo of explosives and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,502 tons, Captain G Shepherd, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Mauritius 20th November, via Seychelles, and Aden, with a general cargo and Mr. Wishwanath, wife and five children and 72 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Maclean arrived in harbour to-day from Busreh 6th December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Vesvers, 9 gentlemen, 2 ladies and 6 children, (Natives) and 24 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Chindwara s	Shepherd	Mauritius Nov 20
16	Trieste s	Mitis	Calcutta Dec 7.
	Banca s	Babot	London Nov 20.
17	Assyria s	Maclean	Busreh Dec 6.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th November 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 159,724 maunds and Rs. 96,743 in the earnings.

IN February last, the Governor of Madras, then on tour in the North Arcot District, was presented with more than one Address, in which the desirability of the transfer of the District Munsiff's Court, located at Sholingur, to Wallajanagar or Ranipet, was pointed out, on the ground, among others, of the greater convenience to the litigants resorting to that Court. His Excellency, who promised a careful consideration of the suggestion, caused extracts from the Addresses presented to him in reference to the matter to be communicated to the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, for favour of opinion. The High Court, after taking the opinion of the District Judge, North Arcot, has now pronounced against the transfer. This is only one among numerous instances that can be cited, in which the Governor has caused the most thorough enquiry to be made into local grievances brought under his notice in the course of his tours.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITEWORTH.)

DACOITY WITH ALLEGED MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. KALA WALAD RAWAN AND ANOTHER.

THE two convicted in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyebjee, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in August last, convicted them and others of dacoity, and sentenced the appellants to rigorous imprisonment for eight years each.

The accused were charged with dacoity, in the course of which murder was committed. The facts of the case were that Dala, an inhabitant of Dewhale, was in his garden at night with another man and two boys, when a number of men came into the garden and carried away sweet potatoes and onions which had been grown. One of the boys was tied. Dala was tied and struck, and died in a few hours. Information was given in the village of the occurrence, which brought people to the garden, and Dala was carried home. All the accused were found in the relief camp at Hal next day, and later in the evening property alleged to have been obtained in the offence was recovered. All the accused made confessions, which were adhered to in the committing magistrate's court, but retracted by some and repeated by others in the Sessions Court. Dala became unconscious after he was struck and did not speak afterwards. The night on which the offence was committed was a moonlit one. There were footmarks in the garden of Dala, which were followed up in the morning to the Hal relief work, a distance of about three miles. The Sessions Judge thought upon the evidence that most of the accused intended only to get sweet potatoes and onions from the garden and did not probably intend violence; and that only a small number attacked Dala, the deceased. The Sessions Judge found all the accused guilty of dacoity. The two appellants were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight years each. The others were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said: There appears no reason to doubt the correctness of the finding that the two appellants, Kalu and Ramjee, committed dacoity. The Sessions Judge was sentenced them to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each, while none of the other persons convicted of the crime have received more than one month's rigorous imprisonment. In making this great distinction, the Sessions Judge has evidently acted on the supposition that Kalu and Ramji, and they only, were responsible for the death of Dala, whose skull was fractured in the course of the robbery. But there is no distinct finding to this effect. There is no consideration in the Session Judge's judgment of the question whether section 397, Penal Code, applies to the acts of these two men. There has not even been any discussion of the evidence to show that it indicates that Kalu and Ramji, or either of them, struck the fatal blow. The Sessions Judge merely observes in this connection that the believes that Kalu and Ramjee 'must have been concerned in the assault on Dala." But Dala appears from the medical evidence to have received only one serious blow, and it is not suggested which of the two men struck it, nor how the other of the two is more responsible for it than the other parties to the dacoity, who have been let off with such very light sentences. A gain the confessions of the appellants have been depended on in part in establishing the case, and it is observable that when these men confessed the dacoity, they did not confess to having struck Dala. There is indeed a strange discrepancy between the English and Marathi records of Kalu's confession as recorded by the committing magistrate, but from the general tenour we gather that the vernacu ar version is the correct one. Nor does any special significance in connection with the fatal blow attach to the fact that property produced by the appellants belonged to Dala, because the whole place attacked belonged to him. We reduce the sentences passed on Kalu and Ramjee to sentences of three years' rigorous imprisonment each. We must observe that a similar sentences would have been suitable in the case of the other accused persons, who have been so lightly sentenced by the Sessions Judge.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

A COMMERCIAL SUIT.

LADHA KESHAV VS. LALJEE DOONGERSEY AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff brought this suit to recover a sum of Rs. 3,443-6-6 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Madhowjee Virjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that on the 9th January 1900, he purchased two hundred bales of Kamptí cotton through the defendants, as his commission agents, at Rs. 209 per candy, depositing with them Rs. 2,500 as margin in respect of the transaction. The cotton was sold by the defendants, as account of the plaintiff in two lots of one hundred bales each on the 30th April and 8th May 1900; respectively at Rs. 222 per candy, and thus the transaction resulted in a profit to the plaintiff. A sum of Rs. 3,443-0-6 was not due by the defendants, which the plaintiff had demanded from time to time, but they had failed to pay it.

The defence was a general denial of the claim. The plaintiff and one Ludha Lalljee carried on business in partnership, and had three accounts with the defendants. In the first and third accounts, defendants acted as commission agents for the two partners, and in the second Ludha Keshow and Ludha Lalljee were partners with the defendants their share in the partnership business being half and half. At the foot of the account in the defendants' books in the name of Ludha Keshow, Rs. 305-2-3 were due by the defendants to the two partners. At the foot of the second, the partnership accounts in the defendants' books, there was debit balance of Rs. 29,242-5-5, against which the defendants had in their hands three hundred bales of cotton belonging to the partnership unsold. The bales, when sold, will not fetch sufficient money to wipe off the debit balance, and there will be a loss in their partnership transactions. Defendant claimed to recover half the loss from the two Ludhas, jointly and severally. Until the loss was ascertained, defendants said, they were entitled to keep in their hands as margin money the said sum of Rs. 305-2-3, due by them to the two Ladhas. At the not of the account in defendants' books in the name of Ludha Lalljee, Rs. 24,439-0-3 were now due to the defendants. They were led to believe that Ludha Keshow was a partner in the account with Ludha Lalljee, and defendants claimed to recover the latter sum from the two Ludhas jointly and severally as a counter-claim or set-off.

The Chief Justice, after reviewing the circumstances of the case, dismissed the suit, ordering the plaintiffs to pay nine-tenths of the defendants' costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A DENIAL OF CONTRACT OF SALE.

JAMSETJEE NASARWANJEE TATA VS. JIVAN MANGLI AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was instituted against Jivan Mangli, Thakubai, window, and Kashinath Jivan Mangli, in which the plaintiff claimed possession of certain land at Sewree. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. Rustom. D. N. Wadia instructed by Mr. Dinshah D. Romer, represented the third defendant, the other two defendants appearing in person.

The plaintiff's case was to the effect that in March last the first two defendants agreed to sell to him certain land on the Sewree Road, at the rate of eight annas per square yard. It was agreed that Rs. 150 should be paid as earnest money and the balance within two months. The property had been measured and found to consist of 3,050 square yards of land. Subsequently to the sale to the plaintiff, the latter had ascertained that the first defendant had agreed to sell the land to Kashinath Laxuman, and that Kashinath did not intend to complete such contract. Plaintiff had found that the property was also mortgaged to the first defendant's father, but although he had been fully paid off he had failed to re-convey the property. Plaintiff claimed that the defendants should be compelled to hand over the land to him on his paying the amount of the balance due namely Rs. 1,390.

The first and second defendants denied the sale of the land, while the third, a minor, said it was ancestral property in which he claimed a half share, and that the alleged argeement of sale was not binding upon him.

The court proceeded with the hearing of evidence in the case.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY is to lose its octogenarian President. Sir William Muir, who is eighty-one, will retire before the new century is many months old. He has earned his rest. Sir William's public service carries us back to the Indian Mutiny, through which he was in charge of the Intelligence Department at Agra. He began life in the service of the East India Company, and rose step by step until he became a member of the Governor-General's Council. He has been Minister of Finance in India, and a member of the Council of India which sits in Whitehall. Sir William has enriched our literature on India by several valuable works, including a great Life of Mahomet and History of Islam. He knows all about the Koran.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE FUND.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

On the subject of the Bengal and Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds the following letter has been addressed to the Viceroy by Lord George Hamilton:—

My Lord,—On the 2nd of August last, I received from two gentlemen, representing the London Committee of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund, a copy of the report which the Directors of that Fund had obtained from their Actuary, in accordance with the direction given in my despatch of 22nd February of this year, the result of which was to show that with the payment of the full tabular rate of subscription the Fund would, if subjected to four per cent. conditions, be slightly in deficit, and would be able to pay only about 19s. 6d. in the pound in its widows' branch and about 17s. 6d. in the pound in its children's branch. I accordingly reconsidered the question before me, and my conclusions were intimated to you on the 4th of August in the following telegram:—

"Bengal Uncovenanted Servants Pension Fund. In view of further information received, I authorised Under-Secretary of State to say in the House of Lords that, while maintaining reduction of rate as regards future entrants, I hope after full consideration to be able to leave annuitants and subscribers, at date of publication of despatch of 22nd February last, in existing position. Despatch follows."

2. I have since then received your letter, No. 279, dated 23rd August, enclosing a communication from the Directors of the Fund which contains a re-statement of their case generally and a legal opinion on the question of their claim to receive six per cent. interest on their deposits. I have also received your letters Nos. 294 and 323, dated 30th August and 27th September, with their enclosed memorials, and your Secretary's letter No. 185P., dated the 20th of September.

3. Having, as conveyed in the foregoing telegram, determined to concede to the present annuitants and subscribers the maintenance of their existing position, that is, to continue to them the grant of six per cent. interest, upon such portion of the Fund as is necessary to cover its liabilities, and upon a certain surplus in excess thereof, designed to secure its position against unforseen contingencies. I need not now discuss the grounds on which the claim of the Fund is based.

4. As regards the existing Fund, the continuance of the grant of six per cent interest and the imitation of the Fund to risks connected with present subscribers adds considerably to its security and diminishes the necessity of providing so large a surplus as a reserve against future contingencies. It ceases to be necessary to levy subscriptions at the present pre-scribed rates thereby creating or maintaining a large surplus part of which has to be distributed in the form of abatements annually calculated. Viewing the past practice of the Fund and the value which the members attach to the abatements, it seems desirable that the reduction of subscription, which I understand the members already have in contemplation, should take the form of automatic reduction, or even cessation after a certain number of years. The Fund's Actuary could no doubt, advise what amount of abatements the subscribers could calculate upon receiving in view of the existing surplus of the Fund under six per cent. conditions, and upon his advice a permanent system of reduced subscription could be laid down, equivalent in its operation to the present system of abatements.

5. The concession of six per cent. interest upon balances which have been already lately increased by such grants in the past, is no inconsiderable charge upon the public revenues, and it is all the more incumbent upon the Government to see that it is strictly limited to such moneys as are really required to ensure the payment of the Fund's liabilities. The permanent appropriation of the existing surplus to a definite scale of reductions is a means by which it will be possible to limit the growth of the surplus in a manner consistent with the present practice of the Fund and with the claims and expectations of existing subscribers, and it is for this reason that I commend it to the attention of the Managers.

6. I convey my sanction to the admission to the existing Fund of all qualified members who may have applied for admission before the date of the receipt of this despatch.

7. As regards the provision to be made for future members of the Service, it will be advisable to institute a new Fund of which probably the Managers of existing Fund would in its initial stages at least, be the best Directors. It might be advisable to give to such a Fund, in addition to interest on the balance at a rate based on that at which the Government borrows, some assistance from the Public Treasury, either in the form of a grant proportionate to the subscription collected, or in the form of a proportionate addition to the benefits promised and paid for. But I deprecate grants in the form of privileged rates of interest as experience not confined to the present case, has shown that the amount of aid, when given and received in that form, is not sufficiently realised either by the donor or by the recipient, and that it leads to difficulties, the settlement of which is not easy. The amount of subscription required for a new Fund would have to be calculated by a professional actuary; but from Mr. Hardy's report on the existing Fund there seems no reason to fear that any excess over the rates of subscription prescribed by the present Fund would be found necessary in a new one. I await your consideration of the subject, and the recommendation you may have to make.

8. The orders now passed in the case of the Bengal Fund are an indication of the point of view from which you may now continue the consideration of the case of the Bombay Fund, bearing in mind, however, that the Government has, in the latter case, withheld all assistance from the Life Assurance Branch, the conditions of which lie outside the objects of a Fund intended for provision for widows and orphans.

THE GUZERAT REVENUE ENQUIRY

AT the resumption of the sitting on Friday, Amir Rahim, a cultivator of Saool was examined. He is assessed at Rs. 74, in respect of 28 bighas of land, and the payment of his tax got behind in 1898-99. To pay this an ox, a cow and calf, and a bedstead were seized, and the former was sold to satisfy the claim. A tagavi advance of Rs. 70, out of which Rs. 12 were deducted for the assessment. The Patel undertook to have the money credited to him, but Rs. 10 only were credited, and the Patel kept the balance. Rahim petitioned the Collector. Subsequently the Avalkarkum went to Saool, and urged Rahim to withdraw his complaint, promising to make the Patel return his money. Rahim consented and the dispute was settled. The witness signed a statement to the effect that the Patel had not misappropriated two rupees, and when asked why he did so replied he did not know what the document contained the attested it through fear.

Another case investigated was that of Bhawan Nathu of Obha, who mortgaged his land to Aderjee Jamshedjee 23 years ago. Bhawan is now dead, but in 1899 it was alleged Aderjee, at the request of the mortgagor, relinquished his right over the land and the money advanced to enable Bhawan to get a reduction of assessment, a survey being about to be re-made. The Talati of Obha said it was only when correspondence took place about a balance of revenue that it was found the mortgagee had relinquished his right, and even now the surviving heir was not in possession of the land.

His Honour complained that the correspondence alluded to was not forthcoming, the defence to the allegation that Government had caused this poor man to forfeit his land being that it belonged to a Parsee gentleman.

Mr. Jiwanjee replied that the land was forfeited after Aderjee had relinquished his right.

Chhita Hira and Dewa Kohya, of Saool, complained that although they cultivated lands belonging to other people various properties belonging to them were attached for revenue.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Saturday Chhotalal Ramchandra, Talati of Saool, gave a history of the village, which was originally intended as pasture ground for cattle. About forty years ago, the villagers divided it among themselves, each receiving two bighas, one of which was to be used for agriculture and the other for cattle. The assessment was fixed at Rs. 4-6. In the course of time several people got involved in debts and mortgaged their lands under cultivation to *sowcars*, who refused to pay anything for the waste or pasture land. The latter remained in possession of the original owners who used it for their cattle, and for doing so they had to pay a tax, to which the leaders of the village agreed. In order to recover this attachments had been made against almost all "slats" who were in poor circumstances. There were 25 houses in the village out of which 12 were attached in 1899. The crops had been bad during the past two years.

Bhagu Madhavram of Lunava Kalan stated he paid Government Rs. 1537 in respect of 700 bighas of land, of which he has a *bhag* of 408 bighas—160 bighas are of khata lands, and 60 bighas of inami lands. Successive years of bad crops have reduced him to comparative poverty, and during the last seven years he has had to incur debts either to pay assessment or to meet the expenses of agriculture, or to do both. Once he pledged his family ornaments to raise money, and last year he had to mortgage 150 bighas of his inami and khata lands. In 1899 he could not even recover his ordinary expenditure from the produce of the year. He applied to Government for the suspension of revenue which was refused.

Murad Kala, a Mahomedan land-holder, is responsible to Government for Rs. 700 in respect to 300 bighas of land in the same village. This year he paid about Rs. 300 on account of Government tax. He had 40 cattle, out of which 20 died during the famine. He applied to the Collector for suspension of revenue, but received no reply, and he had to borrow money to make both ends meet.

IN MEMORIAM.—F. MAX MULLER.

THE following speech was made by Mr. Romesh Dutt, C.I.E., at a meeting of the English Goethe Society, held in London on the 23rd November:—

Mr. Chairman:—In response to your call, I rise to perform a mournful duty and to say a word on behalf of the people of India, to express the feeling of sorrow which they feel at the death of one who was not only one of the greatest of Oriental scholars, but one of the truest friends of India. I do not exaggerate facts, Sir, when I state that, for a period of half a century, my countrymen have looked upon Professor Max Muller not only as the best interpreter of ancient Indian literature and philosophy and religious thought in Europe, but also the truest friend of the people of modern India. For half a century they have watched his literary labours with admiration; they have hailed his noble vindication of modern India with gratitude; and they have regarded him with feelings of affection and of love heightened by the long distance from which they contemplated his sympathetic work. And the few of my countrymen who had the privilege of approaching him, and knowing him personally, have found in him a true and devoted friend.

I will not recapitulate all the lifelong labours of the venerable Professor, of which my friend Dr. Oswald has given a full account. The publication of the Rig Veda, which commenced in 1849, opened a new epoch in historic and religious studies in India, and helped us to turn to the past for inspiration and for guidance in sol

YES!
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,123—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1900.

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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

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* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd Dec,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th " 1901.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7003	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	7959	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,795	23rd Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassovich	3,042	31st Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900,
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 20th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Pao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Doc. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901. A Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901. S. Anfoso
S.S. NILO	2851	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357	550	577 8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1901.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

are Selling the Surplus Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS
Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—
KEMP & Co., LD.,
Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

CHRISTMAS, 1900.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY THROUGH STEAMER

SPECIAL SUPPLIES OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND SPECIAL SEASONABLE DELICACIES,

FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON

Cured by C. and T. HARRIS,

PRIME YORK HAMS,

STILTON CHEDDAR AND OTHER CHEESE

WHOLE AND ON CUT,

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S

CAKES, CHOCOLATES,

AND SWEETS,

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,

FILBERT'S CHESTNUTS, COBNUTS, &C.,

CHRISTMAS

PLUM-PUDDINGS,

DECORATIONS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

NEW GENERAL CATALOGUE

IS NOW READY

AND

WILL BE SENT

FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated ..... at Re. 1 0 per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced ..... " " 1 4 "
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced ..... " " 1 8 "
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations ..... " Rs. 2 0 "

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.
XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES F. CORNAGLIA, AND FANCY GOODS.
BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH:—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all Households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅝ in., Rs. 27-8,
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEMESIS' ANTIDOTE for AGUE, MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, &c., A speedy and certain Remedy for all types of Fevers, and periodical and bilious headache. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILITARY MEDICAL

STUDENTS' ANNUAL BALL

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

IN A FEW DAYS.

HORNBY ROAD, NEAR G. I. P. RY. STATION

WILL U. B. THERE?

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

The only show that never advertises a feature which it fails to Exhibit.

The Spirited and Gorgeous Equestrian Entries.

THE BEWILDERING, MARVELLOUS METEORS.

In Perilous mid-air Evolutions on Globe and Wire.

The Same Great Act of Unparalleled Daring that Scored the Phenomenal Success at the Alhambra, London,

HA! HA!! HA!!!

"YE MERRIE LITTLE BENHAM."

"The world owes a debt to the man who makes us laugh as does this inimitable identity."

NEW QUIPS.
EW JIBES.
EW MUMMERIES.
EW PRANKS.

NEW SNICKERS.
EW GIGGLES.
EW LAUGHS.
EW ROARS.

60 Laughs to the Hour. Spontaneous! Original!!

THE CENTOS.

A Horizontal Bar Burlesque of Happy Hilarious Hints, Scintillating with queer pranks, and droll Eccentricities that would make an Egyptian Mummy laugh.

THE TWO WILLIES.

Fun, Rich, Rare, Racey, and Irresistible. A veritable Laughagraph Duo.

P. S.—The management is not responsible for "side-aches" (ursted buttons" or hysterical fits of laughter.)

THE FLYING LAMBERTS,

Astounding Aerial Artists.

The Great KANASAWA TROUPE,

Peerless Anglo-Japanese Manipulators.

W. FENTON,

The Dashing, Daring, and Heroic Hurricane Jockey.

MDDLE. SCARSDALE,

The Fin-de-Siecle Exponent of Equilibrianism.

THE BROTHERS ZENOBIA,

World-Famous Equilibrists, Defying the Laws of Gravitation A Mad-Cap Medley of Trained Dogs; Clown Monkeys!! Educated Horses!!!

Prof. BRISTOL'S EQUINE PARADOX.

PRICES.

Private Box to hold 6	Rs. 20.
Single Seat in Private Box	,, 4.
Dress Circle	,, 3.
Second Chairs	,, 2.
Stall	,, Re. 1.
Pit, Natives only	Ans. 8.

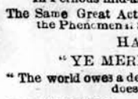
Special Seats reserved for Native women.

Box plan, at Circus from 10 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 6.

Notice.—Owing to the necessarily limited number of box seats, patrons are urged to book at the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

S.S. "BITHYNIE Ex"



CACHEMIRE, SAILING for GENOA on or about the 20th instant, will engage cabin PASSENGERS for that port on MODERATE TERMS. For rates and further particulars apply at once to CAPTAIN on board, Princes Dock, P. Shed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1900, at 3 P.M.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

15th December, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will hold his PRIMARY VISITATION in the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of St. THOMAS, BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1901, at 4 P.M., and all the Chaplains and other clergy of the Church of England within the Diocese of Bombay are hereby cited to appear before the said Lord Bishop at the time and place aforesaid.

J. C. G. BOWEN,
Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th December, 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, a MASONRY FOREMAN, a European with experience on dock and harbour works. Applicants, who should not be more than 35 years of age, must have had practical experience both in dressing and setting stone. Pay to commence with Rs. 200 a month. For further particulars apply to

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
M. Inst. C. E., Engineer.

Bombay, 12th December, 1900.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for STATIONERY and PAPER REQUIRED for one year from 1st April 1901.

The AGENT is prepared to receive at this office, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun Fire) on THURSDAY, 3rd January 1901, sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER (English and Indian manufactured) required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Guage sections for delivery at Bombay.

2. Forms of Tenders giving full particulars of requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) for each form. Samples are available for inspection at this office, Parel.

3. Tenders who 11 be superscribed Tenders for Stationery and Paper for "B. B. and C. I. Railway" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (1000) one thousand in currency notes, with each tender. If Government paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items and the tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th December 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI JOOSUB HAJI TYEB has contracted to PURCHASE from Mr. SHAWAKSHA DINSHAW BATLIWALLA the undermentioned properties, and all persons having claims against the said properties, by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, 18, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1550, and Street No. 8, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Airdesir Dady Street, near Khetwady at Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and, are bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardesir Dady Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and the house of Dadabhoy Sorabji Mullari, on or towards the North by the house of Framji Khurshedji Daruwalla, and on or towards the South by the house of the said Dinshaw Jamsetji Batliwalla, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Cawasji Burjorji Dummania and other tenants of the said vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, New No. 1233, old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 2-7457, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1549, and Street No. 6, all which premises are situate at or on the west side of Ardesir Dady Street near Khetwady at Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardesir Dady Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the house of Dadabhoy Sorabjee Mullar, on or towards the North by the property of the said vendor, and on or towards the South by the property of Cursetjee Dadabhoy Khansaheb, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1900.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS,—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Rs 2-0. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

TOYS and PRESENTS for any age at Prices to suit the Purse of Rich or Poor. Hundred of Novelties to choose at SHROFF BROTHERS.

XMAS PRESENTS:—Indian Gold, Diamond and Silver Jewellery kept in large and varied collections. Silverware, Cutch work at Re. 1 per tola.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bender. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

A EUROPEAN STEWARD WANTED, Experienced Unmarried MAN. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to the SECRETARY, COTY CLUB, Nilgiris.

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WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

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A lot of furniture and miscellaneous goods, comprising one brass bedstead, one hat stand, easy chair, plated forks and spoons, Japanese vases, time-pieces, plated tea-set, about 80 pieces Jeypore door curtains, etc.

2 iron safes by the Midland Safe Co., 36 and 32.
One lot about 50 undershirts.
One secondhand No. 4 Junior Kodak (hand camera) with 3 double dark slides, spare film chamber fitted with Thornton's Pickard Instantaneous shutter complete in working order.

SALE OF GOLD, PEARL AND RUBY ORNAMENTS.

By order of the executors and under instructions from the attorneys to the executors of the will of the late Champabai alias Jankibai, widow of Rai Bahadur Lachmoosing Zoosing, decease, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1900, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments comprising—

Pairs of gold Waki; Pattis, Bangles, Todas, Mangalsutra, Vajratik, Gulsbche ful, Thusi, Bormala, Mud, Wristlets, Nath, Kudi, Kurda, Kaps, Bugdies, one ring with four rubies, one packet fourteen pearls, lydies of gold and pearl, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 17th December, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. G. F. Thompson, consisting of fountain pens, despatch box, pocket cases, portfolio, stamp album, foot rule, silver match boxes, &c.

The effects of the late R. W. Liebschwager, Esq., consisting of—1 gold mounted stylographic pen, and 1 gold pen with gold nib.

The stamp album can be seen any day before sale between the hours of 11 and 3, at the office of the Administrator-General, High Court, Bombay.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cup-board, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, etc.,
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By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Purshotum Haridas.—
4 cases each 30 pieces Merino Shawls 52" by 85" yards.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
2 brand new "Beesons Globe" pneumatic bicycles with accessories complete.
1 light-victoria in good order.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 Light dog-cart.
1 tonga, in good order.
A few muscovite ducks and Bushra fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BEST PLATEDWARE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing business, consisting of cruets, egg, pickle and liquor frames, butter and jam pots, cake and fruit baskets, curry dishes, vegetable dishes, epergne, centre piece-spoons, forks and knives, ice pails, tea sets, ice jugs, biscuit boxes, salad bowls, salvers, fruit and fish knives in cases, etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT IGATPURI.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Igatpuri, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery, pictures, table ornaments, gold and silver watches, silver studs, flower pots, etc., the property of the late Mr. WILLIAM VICTOR REARDON.

The property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CURIOSITIES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th, and on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following Europe and Japanes Curiosities consisting of rich carved Japanese cabinets and panels, gold embroidered silk screens, silk bed covers, purdahs, table covers, handkerchives, large flower vases, jardiniers, tea sets, wall plates, bamboo furniture, rich majolica jardiniers on stand, figures, busts, umbrella stands scent boxes, onix it marble sliding table lamps, hanging lamps, ice boxes with refrigerators, terra cotta figures, busts, flower vases, real bronze figures and vases, best plateware suitable for hotels, plush work and toilet boxes, ivory toilet boxes, leather goods consisting of albums, date racks, writing desks, dressing bags and cases, opera glasses, carriage time-pieces, drawing room chiffoniers with mirrors, teapoys etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF MALABAR TEAK LOGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of the Executor of the will of the late Hajee Fatehmahomed Haje Ossman.

About 1,100 round logs of Malabar teak, in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fancy curtains, flower pots, etc, the property of J. MITARACHI, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view this noon.

SALE OF A PIECE OF GROUND ON THE TOP OF NOWROJEE HILL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Doolubjee Kocshajee Cangrey, Messrs. CAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., the following piece of ground, viz.,—

All that piece of ground admeasuring 18 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length or thereabouts, situate at Nowrojee Hill, 3rd Road, 2nd passage, without the Fort, and in the registration district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3399, and Street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the ground of the proprietor of the Hill, on the west by a passage and house of Barkia Bulajee Agree, on the north by the house of Mahadoo Kumloo and on the south by the ground of the proprietor of the Hill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Singer and Co's Establishment, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, plateware table ornaments, sliding dining table, iron safe, etc, the property of Messrs. SUMMER and another.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT WORLEE PAKHADY.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonji Banderia, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next at 4 p.m.

All those 13 pieces of ground or fields of which two are Foras and the remaining eleven are Sazundari, containing in all 2766 square yards or thereabouts and situate at Worlee Pakhady in the Subdistrict and Island of Bombay. The two pieces of Foras land are registered by the Collector's of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 23, new No. 12246 and new Survey Nos. 5-3088 and 4-3089.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th December, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Nishanpada ADVERTISED to take place TO-DAY, by order of the special Commissioner in suit No. 429 of 99, is POSTPONED till the 16th PROXIMO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE, &c., OF THE S. S. "ASHRUF."

THIS DAY, M

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway, from Friday the 14th to Monday the 31st December (both days inclusive), available for return up to midnight of 14th January 1901.

Full particulars of the Concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

W. H. Nickolson.
For General Traffic Managers.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MAJOR C. B MAYNE, R. E., will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 P.M. on "THE INFLUENCE OF BRITISH SEA POWER."

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th December, 1900.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2403).

Length 20 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crocks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided for below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

WANTED.

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.

WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary $ 75 per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.

22nd November, 1900.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to—MANAGER V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal. (B.)

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANSHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 11-16—1-8
3 per cent Rentes	£102 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 3-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London	29 11-16—1-8
Do New York	64 1-8—3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·9—1-2
Do New York	4·84 3-8—1-2
Discount, Bank of England	4 per cent. unch'ged.
Do Short London Bills	4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 per cent. ,,

The amount paid into the Bank of England was £150,000.

The extra allotments of Council Bills on Bombay were nearly Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Copper Braiziers, £82-10-0.
Silver to Bombay, £250,000.
Silver to Hongkong, £35,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market has remained very firm to-day, at quoted rates; but not much business has been passing, as there is not enough demand for remittance and merchants are rather unwilling to sell 3 month's sight Bills at present rates. The quotations, at closing time, were:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-16d.
,, Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 9-32 to 1s.4 5-16d.
,, ,, Francs	170 1-2
30 days' sight Japan	149
,, ,, Shanghai	212
Silver, London	29 11-16
,, New York	64 1-8

GOLD AND SILVER.

We observe that the net import into India of Gold for the seven months ended 31st October last, was 150,392 ounces, and of Silver, 5,654,611 ounces, the value of which was Rs. 1,88,75,387. During the same period there were coined and examined at the Mints of Bombay and Calcutta, Silver of the value of Rs. 8,50,41,806, of which Rs. 26,96,756 were made into British dollars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The amount of Government Paper enfaced for London by to-day's mail, as received from the Public Debt Office, was Rs. 24,92,500, and the value of Government Paper enfaced from London to Bombay between the 10th and 15th inst. totalled Rs. 17,00,000.

The market to-day opened at Rs. 96-4 for Settlement, 4th January, 1901, and Rs. 96-2 for cash, and later in the day the rates declined 1-16 per cent. in both positions. At closing time the quotations were:—

Rs. 96-1-0 for Cash.
,, 96-3-0 for Settlement.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with very little doing. Manekjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,785; the last quotation being Rs. 1,790. Tapti Valley's have also fallen off; the rate to-day being Rs. 457 1-2 against Rs. 460 last quoted.

COTTON.

Reuter to-day advices that the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats were quiet, Manchester also was quiet. The total sales were 7,000 bales and the quantity sold on speculation and export amounted to 5,0 bales. Surats 50 bales. The total ports were 11,000 bales. Spot 5 12-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5·15	5·12	5·5	4·32
—3·64	—3·64	—3·64	—3·64

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 40,000 bales against 58,000 bales last year. The Exports to Great Britain were 23,000 bales and to the Continent 4,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands	10 plus 1-8
Futures, month of March	9·34 plus 11
,, ,, of June	9·21 plus 7

Locally the market has been steady. We understand that the local mills have made purchases to the extent of 24,500 bales. The following are the official quotations as fixed by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, this afternoon:—

Growth.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Good. Rs.	Ordy. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	184	172	161	Dec. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	183	173	...	Do
Scind-Punjab Machine-ginned	150	...	...	Jan. 25, 1901.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	200	...	...	Dec. 25
,, Hand-ginned	199	...	...	Do
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	194	..	Do
Julgaum Machine-ginned	...	196	...	Do
Akola Machine-ginned	209	...	...	Do
Khanjgaum Machine-ginned	209	...	...	Do
Do do	209	204	...	Jan. 25, 1901
Keranjia Machine-ginned	209	204	..	
Oomra, Good Staple	215	...	...	Dec. 25
Do	...	209	...	Jan 25, 1901
Broach, Machine-ginned	232	...	...	Do
Do	...	...	219	Mar. 25, 1901
Surat, Machine-ginned	240	..	..	Do
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	216	107	...	April-May, 25 1901.
Do Do	...	...	195	May 25, 1901
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	218	Do
Westerns	...	...	208	Do

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	310,000	229,000	326,000
,, Exports to U K	115,000	54,000	105,000
,, ,, to Continent	62,000	87,000	171,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,906,000	3,501,000	5,088,000
,, Exports to G B ,,	1,473,000	875,000	1,801,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,229,000	1,262,000	1,715,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	910,000	1,102,000	1,330,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900	1899	1898.
Total visible supply of all sorts	3,510,000	3,935,780	5,027,550
Do ,, ,, of Surats	83,000	34,790	62,130
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	608,000	725,160	1,157,410
Do, in London	15,000	2,000	5,000
American Afloat	320,000	172,800	4,25000
East Indian ,,	7,000	Nil.	1,600
Total	850,000	899,960	1,589,410
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 12-32	4 3-8	3 1-8
Do, of Good Bhownagar	4 12-32	3 23-32	2 5-8
Difference	1 d.	21-32d.	16-32d

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Wheat market in Bombay is rather easier. White Delhi is quoted Rs. 4-6-9. Linseed is quiet and rates are: Bold (old) Rs. 10-5-0, New Rs. 8-9-0.

RAPESEED is also quiet, with little business. Rates are nominal:—Brown Cawnpore, old, Rs 8 4-0, New Rs. 6-6; Delhi Rs. 6-7-0; Yellow Cawnpore Rs.7-2; Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-10. the Poppyseed market is also reported quiet, with one or too leading firms purchasing. Old quality to-day is quoted Rs. 8-15-0, New Rs. 7-12-0.

CASTORSEED.—We hear of a little business to-day at Rs. 39, but buyers generally are not disposed to give more than Rs.38-4. Castorseed, old, is Rs 38-4-0, New Rs. 33-12-0.

GINGELLY is dull, and our closing qotations are:

New seed	Rs. 50 per cent	Rs.	41
,, ,,	Rs. 75 ,,	,,	42
,, ,,	15 ,,	,,	43
,, ,,	Red		40

SUGAR.

The production of raw sugar in Germany in the month of October 1900, was 540,807 metric tons, and of refined sugar of all kinds 137,998 metric tons. During the three months—August-October—of the 1900-1901 sugar season 583,850 metric tons of raw sugar were produced, as compared with 524,248 metric tons during the corresponding period of the previous season, and 243,863 metric tons of refined, as compared with 223,989 metric tons in 1899-1900.

The following figures will be of interest as showing the estimated area and yield of sugarcane in India in 1899-1900:—

	Area in acres.	Field in tons
Bengal	860,200	794,825
N. W. P and Oudh	1,213,279	833,885
Punjab	361,500	196,731
Madras	54,400	(a)
Total	2,539,379	1,830,441

(a) No information.

COAL PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the output of coal in 1898 in the foreign countries named below, according to the latest information in the possession of the Board of Trade, the figures for 1898 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1898 British Tons	1899 British Tons.
United States	196,406,000	218,376,000
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Germany	96,310,000	101,622 000
France	31,826,000	22,331,000
Belgium	22,088,000	21,918,000
Russia	12,185,000	13,000,000
Spain	2,434,000	2,672,000
Tonkin	245,000	200,000

It may be interesting to note that the production of the United Kingdom was 202,055,000 tons and 220,695,000 tons in 1898 and 1899 respectively.

A NEW INDIAN COAL STEAMER.

A large steamer of the turret type was launched from the yard of Messrs William Doxford and Sons (Limited) Sunderland, two or three weeks ago. The vessel has been purchased by the Burrakur Coal Company of Calcutta. Hitherto the Company have engaged vessels to carry their coal, but are now inaugurating an enterprise for carrying it in their own vessels. The new vessel, the "Florican" is 342ft. in length. 46ft. in breath, and 27ft. deep, with 6,100 tons dead-weight. Her net register is 2,400 tons The "Florican" will be engined by Messrs Doxford and Sons and steam ten knots. It was only a few years ago that the Burrakur coal Company began to raise Coal in the Coal fields of Bengal, but their progress was so rapid that the directors of the Company were convinced that before many years were over they would have an annual output of at least a million tons.

SHORT REELED YARN.

The production and export of short reeled dyed cotton yarn to Singapore from England, which has been carried on with impurity for the long time past, has, on various occasions, engaged the attention of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the impossibility of suppressing it in some parts of the kingdom has been practically demonstrated. This difficulty was the subject of representations to the Board of Trade by a deputation from the Manchester Chamber several months ago. It was then suggested on behalf of the Board of Trade, that a Conference should be held between representatives of the Glasgow Chamber, the Scotch dyers, and of the Manchester Chamber, for the purpose of considering the best way of removing the difficulty. In a letter addressed to the Manchester Chamber on August 22, the Board of Trade requested that a statement should be supplied the precise points which should form the basis of consideration by the proposed Conference. The reply was to the following effect:—(1) The standard hitherto invariably accepted in the cotton yarn trade is the bank of 840 yards and upon this the denomination of all "Counts" of such yarns, and all computations for wages in the cotton industry, and contracts for sale and purchase in England, are founded, as well as the Customs tariffs relating to cottou yarn of all foreign countries except France. (2) The Stipendiary Magistrates Court of the city of Manchester, being a competent tribunal of the Merchandise Marks Act, has decided that the length of the hank of cotton yarn is 840, yards: (3). An agreement was arrived at by representatives of the Scotch dyers and of the Manchester Chamber, who confessed at Carlisle in April, 1890, that an allowance of 2 1-2 per cent. should be uniformly made for the shrinkage in the length of cotton yarn in the process of dyeing, and that the length of the hank of died cotton yarn should not be less than 819 yards (840—21 yards) (4) The desirableness of securing uniform compliance with the long established practice, and with the decision and agreement above refered to in 1, 2, and 3. (5) The consideration of the best means of attaining this end.

SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 16.

The following telegrams are to hand this afternoon.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 11-16 unchg'd.
3 per cent Rentes	£102 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£108 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 64 3-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London	29 5-8—1-16
Do in New York	64 1-8 unchg'd.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·8 1-2—1-2
Do in New York	4·84 3-8 unchg'd.
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. ,,
Do Short London Bills	4 p. c. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 p. c. ,,

COTTON.

Reuter wires that the Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed firm; Surats were quiet. Manchester was also quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales, sold on speculation and for export 300 bales, Imports 18,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 13-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Futures, Liverpool—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March.-April.	June.-July
5·18	5·15	5·8	5
plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 2-64

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 49,000 bales against 32,000 bales last year. The exports to Great Britain were 28,000 bales and to Continent 21,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands	10 1-8 plus 1-8
Futures month of March	9·42 plus 8
Futures do, June	9·20 plus 8

SEEDS.

Reuter advices that Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat has declined 6 pence, the quotation now being 45 1-2s. The market is dull, and there are sellers for Dunkirk, April-May shipment.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND COMPANY'S Liverpool friends' review under 29th November, runs as under:—"After our last, Neill has come out with a very small estimate, but as it had been discounted and acted upon for weeks, it fell very flat, and after a slight advance a general realising set in. On balance prices are practically unchanged. With Neill's circular the worst was known, and any change could only be in the direction of a large outturn; besides the high prices seemed to stop business. We therefore advised our friends to realise and sell short for the reasons that our Southern friends generally do not fall in with Neill's small estimate and think 10 millions nearer the mark. Then the consumption of American Cotton will be much smaller by reason of the large increase in the Indian crop and the unsettled condition in China. The Chinese treaty ports are overstocked, and even if normal conditions again prevail, these stocks have first to be placed, before there can be any revival in the trade of cotton goods with China. A whole season in the China trade has practically been lost. Trade exports from the continent are very bad. Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, and even France complain bitterly, and a certain reduction in the consumption is probable if not certain, as long as present high prices prevail. In America business is less brilliant than was to be expected after McKinley's election. Our idea is that no improvement can be dreamt of until there has been a decline. Lower prices would bring in the spinners of the world, and as the supply will only be moderate and may be inadequate, the eager enquiry might then again lead to an advance, and a big one. Some assert that we shall have plenty of cotton to go round, and they point to 1896-97, when the stock at the beginning of the season was small, and the crop only moderate. In spite of that prices went much below 4d. that year. Figures however may be twisted any way, and made to prove any theory. In the last season, starting with large stock there was a high range of prices. The high price in last September was brought about by faulty distribution, England not having obtained her proper share. So far, exports from America here are already some 450,000 bales ahead of last season. We think we shall get fair share of the crop this year, so at present we advise to sell, and to sell more if prices still go higher. This will not prevent our recommending a bull campaign when we arrive at a lower level and see Europe inclined to buy."

THE Government of the N. W. Provinces has circulated Mr. H. E. Dupernex's book, "People's Bank for Northern India," and has asked district officers to endeavour to interest educated public opinion in the questions raised by the author with regard to the establishment of agricultural banks. A report dealing with the success of similar institutions in Ireland has also been circulated.

ORDERS have been issued to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bombay for the immediate despatch to Kismayn of the following troops for operations in Jubaland:—a half battalion of Native infantry, one section of a mountain battery, four maxim guns, with detachments complete, fifty camel sowars of the Aden Troops, and a field hospital. Transport will be provided for the carriage of one month's supplies, exclusive of fodder. Fifty water tanks fitted for camels will be sent from Egypt. The force will take with them three months, rations in gram and forage. The initial cost of the despatch of the troops will be 3 1-4 lakhs. The whole cost of the expedition will be borne by the Home Government.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 7-3m., 9-16a. Low water, 1-12m., 1-38a.

Prize Distribution, Girgaum Girls' High School, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m.

Installation of H. E. Lord Northcote as Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry, Freemasons' Hall.

FRIDAY'S ASSAULT CASE.—In the Police Court case reported in our issue of Saturday Randali was fined Rs. 50 for assaulting Mr. E. Civita.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared on behalf of his client Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer who is charged with a postponement of the case, as his client was too ill to appear. His Worship adjourned the case until the third proxime.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged eight persons with disorderly behaviour in the court compound, On Friday last, one of the accused was fined Rs. 5 for another offence, and on going out of the court met another person concerned in that case and an altercation took place. Each defendant was fined Rs. 5.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Abdool Haji Madari, who resides in a room on the first floor of a house, at Upper Duncan Road, has reported to the police that, while his daughter and son aged seven and six respectively, were playing on the road, in front of the house, some one enticed them to the Ballaram Camp, on Foras Road, and there after treating them to some sweets, removed from their persons ornaments, of the value of Rs. 24-8.

Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawalla takes this opportunity of publicly offering her sincere thanks, on behalf of herself and her sons, to her numerous relations and friends, (both of her own and other communities), both of Bombay and distant places like Karachi, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Rudiam, Lahore, Poona, &c., for the letters and telegrams that have been sent and are still being sent to them, expressive of their touching sympathies and condolences, in their sad bereavement, caused by the lamentable death of her husband Mr. Cowasjee, as she is unable, in her deep affliction, to write to each one of them a separate reply.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday morning at Reay Road, regarding the death of Sabal, a Hindu girl, aged about five years, daughter of a mendicant, who resided at Supari Baugh Road. On Friday afternoon the father, who is about fifty years of age, was walking along the Reay Road in the direction of Kala Chowkey, carrying the deceased on his right shoulder. Suddenly the yoke of a labour-cart, driven by one Balu Rama, struck the old man at the back, and he fell with the child. The father sustained no injury, but the child in falling, came in contact with the kerb-stone of the footpath and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A MALICIOUS ASSAULT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Mayers brought on remand and again charged Dattoo Subha, lately a malee employed in the Victoria Gardens, with causing hurt to one Bala Suban, a muccadum also employed in the gardens, with a bill hook. It appears that accused bore an ill-will against complainant who was the cause of his being reprimanded by his superior for his alleged misconduct. On the morning of the 7th instant accused went to the complainant's quarters and dealt him a blow with a bill-hook, whilst he was asleep, inflicting a wound on the shin. The assailant then absconded from the gardens, but was arrested at Matarpakady. He subsequently admitted having attacked the complainant and pointed out the bill-hook, which he had concealed under the trunk of a tree in the garden. Accused had one previous conviction of seven years for attempted murder at Kolhapur. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER AND THEFT.

MR. P. BYRNE, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Bhagirthibai, a Hindu girl, aged about seven years, who is alleged to have been poisoned with opium by one Sarjibai, a Hindu woman, on the 8th instant, the motive assigned for the deed being the acquisition of a few ornaments, which the girl had on her person. The deceased girl, about seven months ago, was married to one Tanco Harlo and lived with her mother-in-law, Malnabai, at Cawasji Patel Tank Road. On the 8th instant deceased and another girl, named Balee, were playing on the road when accused Sarjibai enticed them towards Null Bazaar and there gave them something to eat, which caused the death of the deceased. It was alleged that accused purchased six pice worth of opium, a pice worth of dry dates and some red powder (shendoor) from different shopkeepers at Null Bazaar and having mixed them, gave the stuff to the children. She then took the girls to a goldsmith, named Luxmon Narayen, at Duncan Road, and had the ornaments taken from the girl removed by him. Having paid the goldsmith two pice, accused took the children to the Fort, where she left deceased under a tree. Here she was found by the police, who took her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died the same evening, the cause of death being opium poisoning. Gafnoo Daji, a boy, stated that he saw deceased and another girl going towards Null Bazaar. The police arrested Sarjibai and recovered the ornaments from a Marwaree, named Lowji Praga, with whom they had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 2, the value being Rs. 25. The other girl Balee was found by her mother lying a few yards away from the house. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, treated, and recovered.

The inquiry was adjourned to the 21st instant for medical evidence.

IS A LIFE POLICY ATTACHABLE?

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge, delivered judgment in the suit, in which Luximibai, widow of Parashram Jagannath, claimed the amount of a life policy, effected by her deceased husband with the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company, on the ground that it having been assigned over to her by her husband, the plaintiffs Hussa Ananji and others could not attach it in execution of their decree. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the claimant Luximibai and Messrs. Kawaji B. Setna and B. V. Nerurkar, pleaders, represented the attaching creditors.

It appears that the assignor having died on the 27th June last, his creditors had attached the insurance moneys, payable by the Oriental Life Assurance Company. The assignment was made by an endorsement on the policy in favour of the claimant and notice of it was registered by the Company on the 5th May, 1893. The claim had been resisted mainly on two grounds: (1) That the wording of the assignment was peculiar and gave no absolute interest to the claimant in the policy. (2) that the assignment was voluntary and if made for natural love and affection, the agreement was void as under Section 25, clause 1, of the Contract Act.

His Honour said that the assignment was of the right, title and interest of the assured to his wife and her receipt was to be a complete discharge for the payment of the insurance moneys. But it was further provided that in case the wife predeceased her husband the assignment was to be in favour of the executors and administrators of the assignors. His Honour thought that it was a perfectly valid assignment in favour of the wife, completed so far back as the 5th of May, 1893, by her notice of assignment having been accepted and registered by the insurance company. The prior disposition under the assignment was absolutely in favour of the wife, while the ulterior disposition was conditional, and was to take effect on one contingency happening during the life-time of the assured, viz., her death. The assignment having been complete operated to transfer the interest of the assured in the policy to his wife and from the 5th of May, 1893, the assignor irrevocably gave up his right and interest therein. He could not be allowed to derogate from his assignment after that date. Sections 27 and 28 of the Transfer of Property Act went to support that view. The ulterior disposition in favour of the executors and administrators had been ineffectual, because the apprehended contingency did not take place and the insurance moneys became payable to the claimant, on the death of her husband. As to the second point raised on behalf of the attaching creditors, his Honour said that it was to be noted that a valuable consideration was not essential to support a legal assignment as against the assignor or as against his debtor. The interest in a life policy was an actionable claim, and when the assignment was complete, absence of consideration for the assignment was an immaterial question. When a life policy was assigned it was not necessary that the assignee should have any interest, or have paid any consideration for the assignment. The question of want of consideration, therefore, did not arise as between the assignor or his executors on the one side and the assignee on the other, when the assignment and the transfer thereunder had been complete. The creditor could only seize any interest in the policy, if there was any left, in his debtor after the assignment. In the present case, the court thought, there was nothing left in the debtor to attach. A creditor might under his attachment on his decree take all that belonged to his debtor and nothing more, moreover he could only take his property subject to every liability under which the debtor himself held it. The creditor could impeach his debtor's deeds on the ground of fraud, but in the present case the assignment was perfectly genuine, made by the assignor as a provision for his wife. The court allowed the claim with costs and Rs. 30 as professional costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

WRONGFUL DISTURBANCE OF A WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

TAYAWA KOM VENKAPPA VS. GURSHIDAPPA BIN UPASHAPPA AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. R. R. Gangolli, additional first class subordinate judge, at Bijapur, in appeal No. 147 of 1898, Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for Tayawa, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. N. V. Gokhale for Gurshidappa, original defendant and respondent No. 1.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving the court's judgment, said: The principal question, in respect of which the remand order of 22nd January 1900 was made by us has been decided by the Lower Appellate Court, which found that no fraud or collusion was proved on the part of defendant No. 1 when he took the agreement, exhibit 25, from the plaintiff in substitution of the previous agreement exhibit 53. It also found that in case plaintiff was held entitled to compensation, she should recover Rs. 442-8-0 from defendants 2 and 3. These defendants Nos. 2 and 3 have taken no objection to this finding. Mr. Kelkar who appeared for plaintiff-appellant also took no exception. He, however, raised the question that the appellant was entitled to claim damages for loss of possession from her lessor, respondent-defendant No. 1. Mr. Gokhale, who appeared for this respondent, contended that the appellant was not entitled to raise a new question not covered by the issues sent down in the remand order. Mr. Gokhale also contended on the merits that as the agreement of the lease did not contain any clause entitling plaintiff to claim compensation for loss of possession, the claim for damages was not maintainable. In regard to the first objection we find, from the notes of arguments urged on both sides when the case was first argued before us, that this question of law was discussed along with the question of fraud. We thought at the time that if fraud were proved, it would not be necessary to consider the question about the right to claim damages. As fraud has not been proved, that question must now be considered. We overrule this objection. As regards the claim to damages, it appears to be established that the lands in dispute originally belonged to respondent-defendant No. 3. He mortgaged the same to defendant No. 2 for a period of 22 years, which term expired about 1890. While defendant No. 2 was in possession, he leased the land to plaintiff's husband in 1879 for a period of 25 years, i. e., for a much longer period than was covered by the mortgage. In 1892, after the mortgage for 22 years had expired, defendant No. 2 sold the land to defendant No. 1 and this defendant No. 1 in 1893 leased the land to the plaintiff for 11 years, which represented the unexpired portion of defendant No 2' lease for 25 years. Defendant No. 3 on his part brought a partition suit in 1892 against defendant No. 2, and, in execution of the decree obtained by him, dispossessed the plaintiff in February 1895. Thereupon the plaintiff as lessee under defendant No. 1 brought her present suit against all the three defendants in 1895 to recover possession of the land for the term of 10 years, of which she had been deprived of possession, and she also claimed profits for one year (1894-95). The defendants denied their liability for different reasons. Defendant 1 contended that he had placed the plaintiff in possession, and had not disturbed her. Defendant 2 said that he had sold the land to defendant No. 1, and had not obstructed plaintiff, and as defendant No. 3 had ousted the plaintiff, defendant No. 3 was responsible for the disturbance. Defendant No. 3 said that he was not bound by the alienation made by defendant No. 2 and that lease passed by defendants Nos. 1, 2 as they had no rights to deal with this land after the mortgage had expired, and plaintiff's remedy was against defendant No. 1 only for the loss sustained by her. The Court of first instance held that plaintiff was not entitled to get possession of the land as it belonged to defendant No. 3, and the other defendants had no right to alienate the same beyond the period of the mortgage for 22 years. The claim for one year's profits Rs. 98-4-0, was allowed against defendant No. 1 and he was also ordered to pay compensation to plaintiff at the same rate for 9 years, during which period plaintiff was deprived of the benefit of the lease. In appeal, this last claim for compensation for 9 years was held to be not maintainable, and defendant No. 1 was ordered to pay Rs. 98-4-0 only, and costs in proportion. In second appeal, we deemed it necessary to send down an issue as to whether fraud or collusion was proved as against defendant No. 1 when he substituted the new lease for the old one of defendant No. 2. This has been found to be not the case, and the only question we have now to consider is whether, independently of fraud or collusion, defendant No. 1 was liable to make compensation to the plaintiff for the loss of profits sustained by her by reason of her being ousted by defendant No. 3 in his right of paramount owner of the land. The decision of this question depends upon clause (c), section 108 of Act IV of 1882, which was introduced in 1893 in this Presidency. That clause provides "that the lessor should be deemed to contract with the lessee that, if the latter pays the rent reserved, he may hold the property during the time limited by the lease without interruption." These last words "without interruption" are not qualified in any way, and have been understood to mean what in England is known as a covenant for quiet enjoyment in an unqualified form. In other words, the lessee is protected against interruption by whomsoever it is occasioned. The qualified covenant in English leases protects the lessee against the lessor, or his heir or assigns, or any other person claiming by or under him or them; while when the covenant is unqualified, the lessee is protected against interruption from any person whomsoever. In the present case, the disturbance was made by the paramount owner of the land, who had mortgaged it to defendant No. 2 and the latter had sold it to defendant No. 1 and the defendant No. 1 had leased the land to the plaintiff for a longer term than was covered by the mortgage. Defendant No. 3 is not a person without lawful right, and is not a stranger against whose wrongful disturbance the lessee must protect himself. Under the law as it stood before the Transfer of Property Act was passed, it was held that there was an implied contract that the lessor would give peaceable possession of the land leased, and that if the lessee were evicted by title paramount to that of the lessor, or by a person to whom he had given the land on lease, he is discharged from the payment of rent, and may claim proportionate reduction—Munee Dutt Singh vs. William Campbell, (11 W. R. 278, 12 W. R., 149). Kristo Soondur Sandyal vs. Koomar Chunder Nath Roy, (15 W. R., 230). Gopanund Jha vs. Laila Gobind Pershad (12 W. R., 109). Kadumbinee Dossia vs. Kasheenath Biswas (13 W. R., 338). In Mrs. Benjamin Douzelle vs. Girdharee Singh (23 W. R., 121.) It was held that, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, a landlord is bound by an implied obligation to indemnify the tenant against disturbance by his own act or by the acts of those who claim under him, or by right paramount to him, but not against the wrongful acts of strangers. This being the state of the law, as it stood before Act IV of 1882 was passed, the unqualified words in Section 108, Clause (c), must be understood to have enlarged, and not narrowed the old law. The Indian Law Commissioners, who prepared the Bill which became Act IV of 1882, have stated in their report that they were of opinion that the lessor's contract for quiet enjoyment should

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	Total Rs. ...		3,000

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Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will mount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Shaikh, 2,808 tons, Captain C Jones, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and London, with a general cargo.

THE s s Comeric, 2,593 tons, Captain W. R. Kennedy, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, 3rd December, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Rasmora, 2162 tons, Captain A. M. Leiman, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain W Dewers sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Wartburg, 3,515 tons, Captain F. Zittlosen, sailed on Saturday for Madras and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,092 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius 30th November, with a cargo of sugar, and Mr. and Mrs. Allam and 3 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1 234 tons, Captain Carstens, arrived in harbour on Friday from Zanzibar, 1st December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Hornby, Mrs Gallagher, and two children, Mrs Noronha, Mr A H Beale, Mr Perna, 8 natives and 132 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in Harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Molesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Miss Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Biscoe and infant, Mr. Ferozshah, one native gentleman, Mr. Eakin and 105 deck.

THE BISN Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J. Robertson, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Jackson, Mr Robert Giles, Mr and Mrs White, Col and Mrs Cave, Miss Cave, Mr Harvey, Mr G Oakes, Mrs Bayley, Captain R O Creagh, Mrs Usborne, Mr W E Owen, Mr C L Mitchell, Mr V K Kingcon, Mr R W Hensen, Lieut R W C Blair, Miss Sheraton, Miss G Pitcher and 62 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5-12	P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Culna	1454	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Baku Standard	2375	Tucker			E Latham
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull &c		M M & Co
Massilia	2903	Lyon			P & O Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Quito	2152	Baird			T M & Co
Hermod	830	Olsen			Bombay Co
Dragoman	2215	Waters			M M & Co
Amra	170	Pigott			M M & Co
Sirdar	2 94	Rawlings			Bombay & Co
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			J M & Co
Hambleton	195	Galley			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Comeric	2291	Kennedy	P Morrison		and Co
Rasmora	2162	Leiman			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Cave			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Umballa	3126	Campbell	Smalliand		M M & Co
B	Taher	1868	Coates			H C Joosub
F	Hilarity	2281	Cunningham			M M &Co
H & J	Castleventry	1915	Laing	Fleetwood		M M & Co
M	Barque Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	20-12	H S Sidick
O	efos	1234	Carstens	Zanzibar	21-12	A Sirandes
P	Bithynie	3169	Bo lle	Genoa	21-12	K Nixon & Co
Q	Adelina Patti	1289	Sinclair	Marseilles	12-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranjee	517	Ahmed	Karachee	15-12	Shepherd & Co
Pasani	552	Fulcoor	Bhownagar	15-12	Do.
Kaveri	33	Ahmed	Bhownagar	8-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Hispania	2013	Hamilton	Liverpool	17-12	W & A G Co
4	Bisagno	1509	Maganzini	Hongkong	17-12	G Delaya
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
7	Peninsular	3044	Leigh	China	18-12	P & O S N Co
12	Persia	4130	Wheler	London	15-12	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3321	Gordon	Aden	22-12	P and O S N Co
16	Bouldana	2830	McChello d	Repairing		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Fultala s	Cave	Mauritius Nov 30.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi Dec 13.

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Sheikh s	Jones	Dunkirk & London.
	R Rubattino s	Saporito	Genoa &c.
	Rheinfels s	Dewers	Hamburg via Karachi
	Wartburg s	Zittlosen	Calcutta &c.
	Persia s	Wheler	London

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Setos for Zanzibar &c.
" Caledonia for London &c.
" Coromandel for China &c.
" Dido for Hull &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—975 cwt myrabolians, Wagjee Bechur; 40 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—1,001 cwt rapeseed, 9,000 cwt teelseed, 8.0 0 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Hispania s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th December.

1. A Guard-of-Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File, will parade behind the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 19th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Dress—Review Order, Khaki.

2. "F" Company will parade at Mazagon station at 8-15 p.m. to-day, Monday, and march to their private parade ground for a lecture on Advance Guard- &c.

3. There will be no Commanding Officers parade this week.

4. The Head-Quarters office will be closed, except for urgent work from the 24th December 1900, to 1st January 1901, both days inclusive, on account of Christmas Holidays.

5. The range at Coorla will be open for Class Firing as we l as practice during the Christmas Holidays (25th December and 1st January excepted) and the Commanding Officer trusts that as many as possible will do their Class Firing.

6. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday next the 19th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th December.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week. No 1 Company Corpl W S Cole. No 2 Company Sergt F D Mc Alpin.

2. There will be 10 men and 40-pr. R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow and Thursday next at 8 45 p.m.

3. There will be Instruction in Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound to-morrow at 6-15 a.m.

4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort for the purpose of drill with 6in B L and 10 inch R M L Guns.

5. The following promotions are ordered in No 1 Company:—Bomby J E Walsh to be Corpl in No 1 sub-division and Acting Bombr W H Cole to be Bombr in No 2 sub-division.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th December.

1. There will be sword drill at the Riding School at 6-45 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday next, 18th and 20 instant. Recruits behind-hand in Sword exercise are especially enjoined to attend.

2. The Squadron will parade on the Oval on Wednesday 19 inst. at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill order.

J. W. MOIR, Lieutenant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29 983
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71·8
Dew Point		67·9.
Relative humidity of Air		0·653
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		73·1
General Directions of wind		NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	193

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BENSON—November 26, at Rushfield Villa, Urmston, in his 68th year, William Benson, second son of the late Robert Benson, Esq New York Mills, Ripley, Yorkshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

DOMINY—TOTHILL—December 13, at St Andrew's Church Calcutta, by the Rev R Kilgour, M A B D Arthur, Tothill, second son of Geo Dominy, Esq of Parkstone, Dorset, formerly of Kingston-on-Thames, to Kate Dawn, youngest daughter of the late Robert Tothill, Esq, of Exeter, England.

LLEWELLIN—McLEECE—December 11, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev W G Barry, M A Robert Sidney Llewellin, Engineer, Secunderabad, son of the late E R Llewellin, Traffic Manager, H H the Nizam's State Railway, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late William Langham, of the Madras Railway, and widow of John McLeece, of the Madras Railway.

MOSCARDI—GILES—December 10, at St Peter's Church, Kodaikanal, by the Rev F A Cameron, Chaplain of Trichinopoly, Alexander Francis George Moscardi, I C S to Laura Bethia, third daughter of A H Giles, Esq of Churchill Court, Somersetshire, late Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1900.

So many mutual benefits are attendant upon the friendship of Great Britain and the United States that we can afford to discount the statement of the "Times'" New York correspondent as to the danger of relations becoming strained over the question of the Nicaragua Canal. The Washington Senate, so we were informed last week, adopted, by a large majority, an amendment of Senator Davis to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, securing to America defensive control over the Nicaragua Canal, thus nullifying its neutralisation, which was the chief feature of the Treaty. And this morning we learn that the Senate "has determined to further amend the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in order to compel Great Britain to reject it." The report of the Canal Commissioners was prepared so as to be submitted for the meeting of the Senate last week, and this showed that its members favoured the Nicaraguan route, which Mr. Hay prefers, but at the same time reported that the Panama route was feasible. Further interviews took place between the representatives of the Panama Company and the Commission. M. Hutin, Director-General of the Panama Company, was understood to have expressed his willingness to try and meet the demands of the United States, and therefore the report of the Commission, after frequent consultations between the Administration and officials, was modified to the extent of again considering the Panama route. But here a hitch occurred. The Nicaraguan Minister at Washington informed the State Department that he had no authority even to treat for the cession of the strip of territory. He was empowered to make, lease or give, a concession to a company with the guarantee of the United States, but insisted on retaining Nicaraguan sovereignty over the canal unimpaired. The House of Representatives, when it passed the Hepburn Bill last session, expressly contemplated the requisition of the full control of the necessary territory by the United States Government. It will be remembered that by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 the English and United States Governments agreed that neither of them would ever seek to exercise exclusive control over an isthmian canal. However, Lord Salisbury by the Convention of February last waived the right of England to insist on this agreement, and declared that the Unites States were at liberty to make a canal under their own control, provided that it was always kept free and open in time of war and that the canal banks were not fortified. On this subject the Republican party is greatly divided and Mr. McKinley's action displeased some of his supporters, who contrived to prevent the Convention from being ratified in the Senate, and in the House passed the Hepburn Bill, which contemplated the annexation and fortification of the strip of land through which the Nicaraguan canal would pass.

The differences do not appear likely to be diminished by the statement credited in New York that President McKinley intends governing the nation from now according to his own ideas of statesmanship. A third term in the White House is not to be hoped for, and, therefore, explains an ingenious correspondent, the President is under no necessity of shaping his policy to please the political powers who dictate nominations, and in a greater or less degree control elections. Mr. McKinley has always been ambitious to play the role of a creating statesman with a free hand, and his opportunity arrived upon the day of his re-election. Mr. McKinley is also said to be determined that there shall be no Nicaragua Canal without the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and will veto any measure for a canal, which may come before him until that treaty is ratified by the Senate. The President believes that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is destined to be a powerful factor in ensuring the continuance of Anglo-Saxon amity, which has always been the President's aim; indeed he has been accused of always surrendering to Downing-Street. Lord Salisbury's stipulation is in precise accordance with the claims of Nicaragua, and although party scheming may cause its being negatived in the Senate it is improbable it will have any more serious effect. One important point which has been lost sight of is that Senator Davis, in whose name the amendment reported last week was introduced, died three weeks ago. It is just possible that the amendment was accepted more out of compliment to him than from any conviction as to its soundness. The position of the late Senator in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is explained by the New York correspondent of the *Standard* who tells us that Mr. Hay omitted to consult Mr. Davis during the negociations for a treaty to replace the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Hence some said that personal pique animated the Senator in supporting an Amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, giving the United States, regarding the Nicaraguan Canal, the same rights of protection of national interests as Turkey enjoys with respect to the Suez Canal. In this Senator Davis had the support of all his colleagues on the Committee, except Mr. Morgan, a member of the Opposition. If then, as is stated, Mr. McKinley is determined to veto any measure for a canal not based on the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, any proposal to amend it is not likely to be officially communicated to England and the possibility of strained relations will be avoided. Whatever the Senate may resolve however will be in full knowledge of the fact and it will have no effect for Nicaragua has constitutionally refused permission to the United States to fortify or defend Nicaraguan territory. Rather than embark on a coercive policy in that respect the alternative Panama route on which one-third of the work had been done, would be resorted to and all risk of friction removed, as the President will exercise his right of veto.

THE experimental cultivation of English products in the Shan States is giving very satisfactory results, notwithstanding that the past year has been a severe tax upon the resources of the establishment. In October 1899, a large bund immediately above the vegetable garden gave way and the whole garden was flooded and gutted of its contents; and while the work of repairs was in hand the bund again gave way and the whole garden was wrecked. The absence of rain for over five months increased the difficulties, which caused an exceptional expenditure and at the same time tended to reduce the receipts. The start made in the sale of fruits was maintained, and although there was a bumper crop of strawberries the demand fell off, and the area under this fruit has been lessened. Peaches seem to flourish especially well, there was a heavy crop but a plague of cockchafers attacked the ripening and green fruit, almost destroying the whole. This pest is now of yearly occurrence, and it has been decided to protect the fruit with insect-proof netting next year. The Chief of the Pwehla State in Myelat, who procured several peach trees, has been rewarded with some exceedingly fine fruit, and the rich people of his State have also bought large supplies. Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Political Officer of the Shan States, found that the grafted fruit trees obtained by the Chiefs were neither properly planted nor properly tended, and this deficiency has brought about a scheme for practically training men in a knowledge of gardening. The probationers are natives of the country, who enter into an engagement of at least two years and work in the orchard under skilled supervision. The Chiefs of their respective States pay half their salary, the deficiency being made up by Government. This scheme is most commendable, and Mr. Hildebrand is justified in hoping "to get a large portion of the many thousands of young fruit trees now in the nurseries planted out in the Myelat with some hope of success and profit to the States. The wheat crop in the Yawnghwe State was an unusually good one, and the Sawbwa will not only be able to supply the thirteen lakhs of pounds required by the Commissariat Department, but will have a large surplus; the present rates of cart hire will be a difficulty in the way of disposing of the surplus at a profit, however small. Flowers do not thrive quite so well as vegetables; the narcissus daffodil, and hyacinth flowered satisfactorily, but the azaleas, though still alive and growing, do not appear to like either the soil or climate.

THE first case to come before the Special Court, appointed under the Cape Treason Bill, was of a somewhat curious nature. A Cape policeman, named Peter Smith, who was one of a patrol in certain disturbed border districts, was charged with the murder of a native, named John Dalley. High treason had apparently as little or as much to do with the case as any other conceivable motive for murder. A patrol of thirteen men, under Captain Cox, of the South Wales Lancers, visited a farm near Colesburg, when that and other districts were placed under martial law. The officer in command of the patrol ordered some horses to be taken from the homestead and while they were being collected it transpired that a bridle was missing or was required. The Captain told Dalley to fetch a bridle threatening to shoot him or "drill a hole in him," if he did not hurry. It was not the man's duty to look after the horses or the equipment, but he went to one of the farm buildings to carry out the order. Captain Cox was not satisfied with the way the man behaved and said to the policeman Smith, "If he doesn't get the bridle, drill a hole in him." Smith loaded his rifle and followed Dalley to the wagon-house. The door was open and almost immediately Smith fired and shot the man between the eyes. The patrol then left the place and Dalley was subsequently found lying dead on the threshold of the wagon-house. Some months after the murder Smith was arrested as the result of correspondence in regard to the matter. Before the magistrate the prisoner pleaded not guilty, that he had acted under orders, and that General French had told him that he had done quite right in obeying his superior. The question the special tribunal had to decide was whether the order of Captain Cox justified the cold-blooded killing of the deceased. Captain Cox admitted giving the order and told the court that if Smith had not obeyed he would have been liable to have been shot himself. The court acquitted the prisoner holding that even if the order given to him was unlawful he was protected because he was carrying out the command of a superior officer. It would be a safe rule to lay down, said the Judge President, that soldiers are protected, if an order is not so obviously wrong that they must know it to be illegal.

LORD HARDWICKE, Under-Secretary of State for India, has come under the critical lash of Lord Rosebery, who objects to that gentleman engaging in business on the Stock Exchange whilst holding an official position. This much is clear; but we are left in the dark as to what it is, specifically, that Lord Rosebery objects to. On the face of it the thing appears like an illustration of Lord Rosebery's inconsistency. In his speech at Glasgow he referred to the charge that England is a nation of shopkeepers. "Foreign countries," said he, "used to sneer at trade. It was considered below the dignity of warlike races. We were described as a nation of shopkeepers. Now every nation wishes to be a nation of shopkeepers. This new object is pursued with the intelligent purpose which was once applied to the balance of power. That is a great change. We once had a sort of monopoly; we now have to fight for existence." That is just where Lords and Commons meet. And if a man fights for his existence on the Stock Exchange, why is he less deserving of public confidence than the man behind the counter of a tobacco-shop or a grocery store? The purport of the entire speech of three weeks ago was in praise of that which he now condemns. Lord Hardwicke plainly told his critic that for the sake of a few years of office he could not afford to sever his connection with the Stock Exchange. Lord Rosebery does not appear to have helped his less fortunate brother peer to a solution of his difficulty. But as a "Spectator" writer this week observes, Lord Rosebery is neither counsellor nor man of action; he is the brilliant man who comments, given, as Mr. Labouchere remarks this week also, to ploughing the sands of the sea-shore.

A GREAT deal has been written regarding the mineral wealth of India, the development of which in Madras and Bengal Presidencies is making substantial progress. In the report on the operations of the department of land records and agriculture in the former Presidency there is a reference to a proposal to export quantities of Salem iron ore to Sweden to test its capabilities by the magnetic process of concentration. The idea is at present in abeyance, it having been decided to await the result of the trials of Bengal coal before proceeding further with the experiments. There is, of course, much mention of the famine, and the duties of the land record staff were greatly increased in consequence. The information they collected relative to the tracts affected was of great value enabling Government to decide where granting of remissions or postponements of revenue was desirable. During the year the agricultural experiments, which are being carried on with a view to improve local seed, have been continued, but there are many difficulties to contend with. After overcoming prejudice against everything in the shape of innovations the new seed is often spoiled by faulty planting, and this, together with the ravages of insects, has prevented any good results.

WE understand that the appointment of Sir Anthony Macdonnell to the Famine Commission will cause no vacancy in the North-West Provinces Lieutenant-Governorship, Sir Anthony continuing to carry on the administration of his province as well as presiding over the Commission.

THE P. and O. s. s. Arabia which left here on the 1st December arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 15th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant and is expected here on the 20th instant evening.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. G. NICHOLSON, Adjutant-General in India, was a passenger by the mail steamer Persia, which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon.

MR. EDWIN WOLLASTON FRITCHLEY of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, staff was elected a Member of the Society of Architects (M.S.A.) London, at a meeting of their Council held on the 22nd ultimo.

THE balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Saturday for Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Mr. William Greaves of the firm of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA, accompanied by his Ranee and the staff, left Bombay on Saturday night for his capital by the Jabulpur mail.

A LONDON correspondent recounts the success of Miss Evelyn Suart, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Suart, R. H. A., Commanding Royal Artillery at Kirkee. The correspondent says:—"Miss Evelyn Suart, a talented young pianist who brought forward a new work by Tchaikovsky at Queen's Hall, last month, has made a highly successful "debut" at the Popular Concerts. Her crisp and delicate yet vigorous interpretation of an intermezzo and a scherzo by Brahms so pleased the audience that an encore was insisted upon, but this Miss Suart did not concede until after she had been recalled four times. The strong artistic intelligence and admirable method of the new-comer were further made manifest in the D. minor Trio of the Russian composer Arensky, which she played in conjuction with Senor Arbos and Mr. Paul Ludwg."

ON Friday night his Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Sir William Cunningham, Mr. Lawrence, Major the Hon. P. Baring, Captain Campbell, and Captain Tyrrell, left Madras by the East Coast Railway for Calcutta. Rajahmundry, the magnificent new railway bridge over the Godavery river was inspected. This splendid engineering work was commenced under the direction of Mr. Walton, C.I.E., in November, 1897, and the first train crossed it in August of this year. The bridge itself which consists of 56 spans, each of 15 feet, is about one mile and three quarters in length and is the longest, or second longest, in India, and one of the longest in the world. They embarked on a small launch and took a short cruise on the river in order to better see the length and height of the bridge. At the present moment the railway line is fifty or sixty feet above the water, but judging from the marks on the piers left by last year's floods there cannot have been more than ten feet or so between the bottom of the girders and the waters.

Two fresh cases of plague were recorded in Calcutta on Thursday, the total mortality being 80.

ALL the members on the Viceroy's Executive Council except Sir E. Collen have now reached Calcutta.

COLONEL W. HAILES, Colonel of the Staff Multan, on return from England assumes command of the troops at Ferozepore.

AT their weekly meeting the Directors of the Bank of Bengal raised the rate for demand loans from 5 to 6 per cent.

THE opium revenue to date in Bengal and Bombay amounts to Rs. 62,53,100 which is Rs. 9,13,100 better than the estimate.

THE Sadr station of Sylhet has been fixed as the Assam camp of observation for persons desiring to proceed on the pilgrmiage to the Hedjaz this season.

THE East Indian Railway have now a survey party out pushing up the work on the grand chord between Gya and Katrasgarh.

THE Viceroy has nominated the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council to represent the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

MR. A. PUGH met with an accident on Friday morning at the Calcutta paperchases. He broke his collar-bone, but the injury is not reported to be serious.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANE, who is expected to arrive from China next week, is to be accorded a reception at Kidderpore Docks by the Marwari community in Calcutta.

THERE will probably be a conference this cold weather in Calcutta to consider the subject of the carriage of the Calcutta-Bombay mails. The Bengal-Nagpur Company is anxious to secure them when their line is equal to high speeds.

THE famine returns for the past week show a reduction of 32,700 in British Provinces and 38,200 in Native States, leaving about 213,000 on the lists in the former and 245,000 in the latter. Bombay has still to provide for 203,400 persons.

THE approximate gross receipts of the East Indian Railway and the lines worked by it from 1st July to 1st December, 1900, amounted to Rs. 2,75,94,444, being an increase of Rs. 10,15,119 over the receipts for the corresponding period of last year.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

RUGBY UNION CHAMPIONSHIP.

INTER-'VARSITY RUGBY MATCH.

STANLEY CYCLE SHOW.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

THERE were two matches in the Rugby Union County Championship on Saturday. Somerset visited Bristol to try conclusions with Gloucestershire, and were trounced to the extent of four goals and three tries to a goal and a try. Comment on the south-western match is, under these circumstances, hardly necessary. For some time the continuance of Somerset's interest in the county competition has been doubted, and Saturday's result will lend emphasis to this suggestion. Its decisiveness is in very striking contrast to last year's record, when Somerset beat Gloucestershire and took an honourable position—second to Devon—in the group.

Lancashire and Cumberland played under much better conditions than those which rather seriously interfered with the Lancashire and Yorkshire match at Fallowfield. Under the conditions that obtained there was no reason why the forwards should have monopolised so much of the play; there should, indeed, have been a good development of the three-quarter game. But to play the three-quarter game successfully it is required that there shall be as much exercise of brain as of limb, and this was where both sides manifested weakness—Lancashire more especially because their forwards were the masters of the situation, and they had plenty of opportunities for opening out the game by means of the three-quarter line. With a full appreciation of the keen and sound defensive work done by the Cumberland backs, it must be confessed that the visitors were lucky in escaping with only eight points scored against them. Their thanks are entirely due to the inability of the Lancashire attackers to combine. One has only to look at the success of Rugby football in Wales to see what a degree of success may be obtained by the development of three-quarter play, and it is unfortunate that the example of the Welsh clubs is not more widely copied. The Lancashire forwards are a fine-looking set of fellows. They appeared to dwarf the Cumbrian eight in the matter of inches, and they astonished everybody by their wonderful endurance, for they played at a tremendous pace right up to the finish. The result of the match makes bright Lancashire's chances of doing better in the competition this time. They lost the Cumberland match last season—indeed, they only won one match and drew one out of their five engagements. This season they have placed two wins and a draw to their credit. Much depends upon the meetings with Northumberland on December 8 and with Durham in February.

Interest in the coming inter-'Varsity Rugby match has now attained almost fever heat generally. A tremendous crowd is assured at Queen's Club on December 12th, and small wonder. It is difficult to recall two "classier" teams in the same year or a couple of "fifteens" more equally matched. Of course, those who go upon paper form and respective records will smile at this. They are very flattering to the Dark Blues. Such a wonderous change of front in a few short weeks has rarely (if ever) been seen before in 'Varsity fray. The Oxford forwards have improved out of all knowledge, and the different tactics of the two packs is instructive. The Cantabs push crookedly, as it were. On the principal of less resistance, they wheel the scrummage, and come out with the ball at their feet. This is, of course, mathematically, bound to be effective, so long as "you bring the ball with you." When the other side take it with them, however, it is a trifle less advantageous. On the contrary, the Dark Blue forwards shine in the open. They dribble, they pass, they follow up; yet some abuse them because they think their shoving (pure and simple) is less energetic than that of the Cantabs. Upon this point it is best to be silent, except to humbly remark that "somebody must shove!" Dribbling with the feet, and swift open rushes—using the hands but little upon wet days when the ball is slippery—is the most approved method of winning matches. Ask the crack Welsh teams about this. Forward, however, the teams should be more evenly matched than for many a long year. Some folk talk as if the Oxonian three-quarter line is altogether superior, but there are grave doubts on his point. Individually, taken man for man, the Light Blue quartette just as tricky, smart, and speedy. Collectively, however, the Dark Blues have certainly given a better exposition lately, but why? Simply because wholesale disaster has intervened in the Cantab ranks, i.e., the full team has not been in evidence in the last four or five fixtures. Experienced "footer" men will know what this means! At half-back the Oxonians distinctly excel, and this superiority may win them the match. Kershaw and Walton got the ball away in extra smart fashion this year, which enables their three-quarters to put in some thoroughly sound work. Under this heading, the Cambridge captain has been blamed for "trying experiments at this late stage," but such ignorance is almost unpardonable in any capable critic. For reasons above stated, it has only been a case of Hobson's choice! At back, Strand-Jones (Oxford) and Sagar (Cambridge) continue to play finely; albeit, the first-named is apt to get much too far away from his posts, and to piffle a good deal in the way of dodging his op

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS THREATEN KOMATIPOORT.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

A telegram from Lourenzo Marques states that matters are serious at Komatipoort.

One thousand five hundred Boers are expected to make a dash there and all the troops were ordered into the trenches at four o'clock yesterday evening.

Fighting is expected momentarily.

All officers and men at Aldershot, who have gone or are going through the Mounted Infantry course, and about 800 men besides have been ordered to South Africa and will embark about 6th January. Also 200 of the medical corps will embark later.

Four hundred Mounted Infantry at Malta have been ordered to embark for South Africa about the middle of January.

GENERAL CLEMENTS' FIGHT.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Gawne, of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, was killed in the Boer attack at Vryheid.

General Clements' fight with the Boers is at the Nooitgedacht which is near Krugersdorp.

The fighting still continues.

The casualties are heavy on both sides.

General French has left Johannesburg with reinforcements.

The absence of the Northumberland Fusiliers list of casualties leads to the fear that all are prisoners.

An official despatch states that General Clements has retired to Commando Nek unopposed.

His losses are five officers and nine men killed, and 18 officers and 555 men missing, including four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

The Boers, it is understood, suffered severely.

General Broadwood's column was not engaged in the fight.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

General Clements' retirement was effected with regularity but many native drivers bolted and a considerable amount of transport was lost.

All the ammunition not taken away by us was destroyed.

All ranks behaved very well.

General Broadwood has gone to Rustenberg and supports Olphants-Nek which has been reinforced.

FURTHER DETAILS OF CLEMENTS' DISASTER.

An official despatch states that General Clements reports that the Northumberland Fusiliers held the hill as long as their ammunition lasted.

The Boers attacking the hill numbered two thousand men while one thousand attacked General Clements' camp.

A Boer parlementaire states that Joubert's son has been killed and that the Boer losses are very heavy.

General Knox drove De Wet to Thaba Nchu and the Ladybrand line is held by our troops.

DeWet with his force, which is 3,000 strong, repeatedly attempted to get through.

A later despatch, dated 14th inst., says De Wet lost considerably in passing our Thaba Nchu lines and a pompom, several waggons, some ammunition and twenty-two prisoners were captured. A portion of the enemy succeeded in passing to the north.

BADEN-POWELL'S CONSTABULARY.

The transport Idaho has sailed with the first contingent of seventy men for Baden-Powell's Constabulary, also a few drafts of Cavalry and Engineers.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

BOERS CHECKED NEAR VRYHEID.

DE WET AGAIN ESCAPES.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Lord Kitchener wires that five officers and 310 men of the prisoners taken at Magaliesberg have been released.

The Boers have surrounded and captured 120 men of Brabant's Horse in a defile in the Lastron district.

General Bomfield in moving on Vryheid defeated the Boers with a heavy loss at Scheepersnek, capturing a quantity of arms.

The Boers in attacking Vryheid on the 10th lost one hundred men before they retired. The British had six killed, nineteen wounded and thirty missing.

Although a portion of De Wet's force was unable to pass north it is inferred that De Wet with the main body of his men succeeded in escaping.

LORD HOPETOUN AT SYDNEY.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Lord Hopetoun has landed at Sydney and received a great ovation from the enormous crowds assembled.

His Lordship's health has much improved.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Lord O'Hagan has died at Springfontein from enteric fever.

[Lord O'Hagan, the son and successor of a former Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, and only 22 years of age.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE EMPEROR AND THE TEN DEMANDS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Reuter (Tientsin) is informed from a Chinese source that the Emperor has agreed to the ten demands made by the Powers, which include indemnity, abolition of the Tsung-li-Yamen and the permission for foreign guards between Taku and Peking.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Colonel Tullock's force from Peking had a sharp fight with the Boxers at the fortified village of Kaoliying which they captured.

Lieutenant Macpherson, of the Beluchis, led the scaling party, leaped on the wall and held the Boxers at bay with his revolver till his men arrived.

None of the British force were wounded but forty of the Boxers were killed.

Colonel Tullock has not discovered the treasure he was in search of owing to the death of his informant.

ANTICIPATED STRAINED RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Washington Senate has determined to further amend the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in order to compel Great Britain to reject it.

The "Times" New York correspondent says that Anglo-American relations threaten to become strained.

[The New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wries on the 29th ult :—I learn that a serious hitch has arisen in the Nicaragua Canal plans. The Nicaraguan Minister at Washington has informed the State Department that he has no authority even to treat for the cession of the strip of territory. He was empowered to make, lease, or give a concession to a company with the guarantee of the United States, but insists upon retaining the Nicaraguan sovereignty over the canal unimpaired. This is inconsistent with the terms of the Hepburn Bill, which passed the House of Representatives last session, and is expected to be taken up in the Senate next week and which expressly contemplated the acquiring of full control of the necessary territory by the United States Government. The report of the Commissioner appointed to investigate the comparative merits of the isthmian routes is nearly ready for presentation to the President. I am informed on excellent authority that the report will probably be neutral as between Nicaragua and Panama, though leaning, if anything to the latter route on engineering ground. Mr. Hay has all along been an open partisan of the Nicaragua route, but is now reported to be much more benevolent in his attitude towards Panama. This, however, is very likely only a card in the game with Nicaragua so as to secure better terms.]

THE LORDS AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Lord Hardwicke, in the Lords in reply to the strictures of Lord Rosebery, said he could not afford to sever his connexion with the Stock Exchange for the sake of a few years of office.

Lord Salisbury disputed the soundness of Lord Rosebery's theories which, he said, would exclude men of knowledge and experience from service under the Crown.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, DEC, 16.

Parliament has passed the War Loan Bill and been prorogued.

MRS. ANNE BESANT AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 14.

Mrs. Anne Besant arrived here on Monday. Prominent citizens received her at the station amid a shower of flowers. She was conducted in a carriage, which was drawn by students of the local colleges, to the "Refaham" grounds, where the Hindu students of the Canning College presented an address to which she gave a fitting reply, saying the Lucknow and Lahore students were the great helpers of the college.

On Tuesday she addressed a crowded meeting in the Kaiserbagh and made a powerful appeal for the Hindu College at Benares. Rs. 9,000 were promised, the principal donations being Rs. 4,000 from the trustees of the proposed Sanskrit College at Lucknow; Rs. 1,500 from the chairman, Munshi Pragnarain, along with valuable Sanskrit and Hindi publications of his press; Rs. 500 from Raja Ram Lal Singh of Kurri Sadauli; Rs. 250 each from Mr. Ross Scott, Judicial Commissioner, and Babu Ramachandra; Rs. 426 from the Hindu students of the Canning College.

On Wednesday there was a large audience. Mrs. Besant spoke on "What India needs," and asked the Hindus to reform their priesthood, elevate womanhood, cultivate public spirit and observe "Bramhu Charj." At the close of the lecture further announcements of Rs. 2,000 were made, the principal donations being of Rs. 1,000 from the chairman, Pandit Sheonarain, and Rs. 250 from Raja Indra Vikram Singh.

Her last lecture on Thursday evening was on the "Nature and Culture of Emotion." Pandit Bishun Narayandas, the chairman, spoke in high terms of Mrs. Besant's work, which had the sympathy of all Hindus. He defended the presence of the Europeans on the College Committee, saying it was sinful to put asunder those whom God has united for the regeneration of India.

Mrs. Besant left for Cawnpore at noon on Friday.

Appeared in a portion of our Saturday's issue.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombasa left to-day.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 14.

The Anchor Line steamer Britania left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The B. I. S. No. Cs.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

The Florio-Rubsttino Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The sum of about £130,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14,

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank, to-day, it was resolved to increase the capital by the issue of twenty lakhs six per cent. preference shares.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Leach Gill succeeds General Pigson as Colonel-on-staff, R. A., Head-quarters, Bengal Command.

Colonel T. Durand, lately Military Secretary to the Viceroy, retires with effect from 6th January.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteers—Major Shipp becomes honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and Captains Campion and Barnard honorary Majors.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Appointment of Mr. H. Hummel as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Bombay, is recognised.

The appointment of Monsieur W. De Klemme as Russian Consul at Bombay is recognised.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. M. Crump officiates as Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur is appointed to represent the North-West Provinces in the Viceroy's Council.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Horst, Executive Engineer, retires with effect from the 15th instant.

CALCUTTA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

There was a fair attendance at the races, but the fields were small.

The following are the details :—

Pony Trial Stakes.—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Walmsley's Housemaid II., 8st. 7lbs., Ramshaw 1
Major Gough's Forest Queen, 8st. 10lbs., ...Cowell 2

Housemaid won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 24 1-5 secs.

The Fort Stakes.—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. Distance—5 furlongs.

A. H. Thakore Sripalsing's Discovery 8st. Ramshaw 1
The Sultan of Johore's Carrara, 8st. 10lbs, ...Calder 2
The Earl of Suffolk's Ritual, 7st. 10lbs, ...Wood 3

Won by a length; four lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 3 2-5 secs.

Pony Trial Plate.—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. Distance—6 furlongs.

H. H. Maharajah of Jodhpore's Yankee Boy, 8st. 7lb. ..... Robinson 1
Mr. Jadeonanchi's Perfect, 7st. 12lbs..... Saunders 2
H. H. Sultan of Johore's Jubilee II, 7st 11lbs., White, 3

Yankee Boy won by a length; two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 20 secs.

The Maiden Horse Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Apcar's Student, 8st. 10lbs ..... Cowell 1
Mr. K. R. S.'s Stoddart' 8st. 10lbs..... Robinson 2
Mr. Martin's Wanderer, 8st 10lbs., ...Walker 3

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 32 3-5 secs.

The December Stakes.—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For horses. Distance—1 mile.

H. H. Sultan of Johore's Toxteth, 9st. 10lbs., ... Calder 1
Mr. Reynolds Amoureste, 9st. 7lbs., ...Cowell 2
Mr. K. R. S.'s Chokebore, 9st. 10lbs., ... Robinson 3

Toxteth won easily by 5 lengths. Time—1 min. 47 2-5 secs.

The Corinthian Stakes.—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For horses. Distance—R. U. (1 3-4 miles scale).

H. H. Sultan of Johore's Ninepins, 10st. 3lbs., Calder 1
Mr. K. R. S.'s Pope, 9st. 13lbs., ... Robinson 2
Mr. Manning's Pollen, 9st. 13lbs., ... Ramshaw 3

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third. Time—3 min. 4 2-5 secs.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday evening :—

YACHT'S HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	1st time round Committee Vessel.	Finish.	Corrected Time.
	M		H M S	H M S	H M S
2 Sapphire	...ser	Mr E S Luard	4 48 55	5 42 50	2 22 50
2 Chita	....	4 Mr E Comber	4 48 35	5 41 55	2 20 35
2 Stella	.....Scr	Col H W Boyd, ...	4 51 21	5 46 46	2 26 46
2 Turquoise	...cer	Mr F Tebbs	4 50 16	5 48 32	2 28 32
2 Melody	...	9 Mr J B Macbeth.....	4 53 59	5 48 47	2 19 47
1 Isca	.....	23 Mr J P Chrystal ...	4 46 48	5 53 42	2 30 42
1 Mannikin	..	29 Officers, R.A.....	4 50 1	5 54 32	2 25 32
2 Nanta	.....	9 Mr G T W Olver ...	4 53 15	5 58 44	2 29 44
1 Ian	.....	37 Mr W F Potts.....	4 54 45	6 3 8	2 26 8

1 Started at 3 p.m. 2 Started at 3-20 p.m.

Course No. 12—11·7 miles. Wind N W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Melody; 2nd prize won by Chita; 3rd prize won by Sapphire.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Titmouse	Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins	5 5 40
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S.....	5 12 5
Meg	Mr W Murray	5 12 23
Loma	Surgn G R McMahon	5 14 34
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne.....	5 16 5
Tomtit	Capt A G Chichester	5 17 53
Midget	Officers, R.A.	Gave up.

Course No. 1—7·1 miles reversed. Wind N W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Titmouse; 2nd prize won by Clutha; 3rd prize won by Meg.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) RACE.

Name of Boats.	Length. Ft.	Allowances M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	26	3	Mr A Mitchell	5 28 25	2 10 25
M H S Magdala's I Cutter	28	Scr	Mr D O Keefe	5 33 46	2 18 46
H M S Magdala's III Cutter	25	4	Mr L Bridle	5 49 42	2 30 42
R I M Dockyard Cutter	25	4	Mr A Monk	6 1 42	2 42 42
H M S Assaye's Cutter	25	4	Lt H Morland	6 5 45	2 46 45

Course No. 1—7·1 miles reversed. Wind N W. Strength Light. 1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter (Mr Mitchell); 2nd prize won by H M S Magdala's 1st Cutter.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday evening last, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon Mr. Justice Candy, presiding. There was a small attendance of Fellows. The business before the meeting was to pass a special order, excusing the short attendance of certain students at their respective colleges during the second term of the current year.

ATTENDANCE AT COLLEGES.

The Senate considered applications from Lionel Burrows, Solomon Judah and Narayen V. Suktiankur, for a special order of the Senate excusing their shortness of attendance at the Deccan College, Elphinstone College, and College of Science respectively during the second term of the current year.

Mr. Principal MacMillan moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, a special order be passed under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation excusing the short attendance of the above-named students at their respective colleges during the second term of the current year.

The mover explained the causes of the short attendance of three candidates at their respective colleges.

Father Dreckman seconded the motion, which was carried.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO SOMALILAND.

THE British India steamer Umballa which has been taken up by Government to convey troops to Somaliland, will be ready to proceed to sea in about ten days' time. She carries a wing of the 16th Bombay Native Infantry now stationed in Poona. Two sections "C" and "D" No. 46 Native Field Hospital will be mobilised at once in Bombay for service in East Africa.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE attendance at Mahaluxmi Race-course on Saturday was very good, and much better than it has been in past years at this period of the season. The programme consisted of seven races, all of which were well filled, but in several instances the fields were small. The Arab Plate only brought out three animals, of which President was a warm favourite. As much as 3 to 1 were laid on him by backers, but before the start book-makers accepted 5 to 2. The issue was never in doubt, as President led from start to finish and won pulling up. Munwar was the public fancy for the Christmas Stakes, but there was plenty of money for Oriental, which won a good race on the opening day. Mr. Amer's colours were once more in the van, but Saleh, the jockey, failed to pull the weight, and Tam Ring, who made a promising debut on the 8th instant, was placed first. Oriental was again pulled out for the Old Year Plate, for which Governor started favourite. The latter looked like winning until in the straight, where Oriental came through and won in fine style, accomplishing the distance in one second less time than on the first occasion. There were six entries for the Country-breds' Race, but only Daisy Belle, Killarney, and La Baliff went down to the post. The former was an odds on favourite, but in Penton's hands she landed the money safely. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas' Grey Fox and Duldul ran a dead-heat for the Mixed Plate, which produced the best race of the day. In the run off Grey Fox gained first honours, and it is evident he is a very useful animal. Discount was well backed for a place, but he was never prominent. The Trial Plate for walers brought out six runners, and after Planet had delayed the start, he got off with a lead, and was never headed; Larrikin being a good second. A half-mile event for waler ponies brought the programme to a close. Nautilus started at 2 to 1 on, and although she won her victory was decidedly lucky. Investment, a fine stamp of animal, led to the bend, where she was badly ridden and went wide into the training track, and Nautilus, who was second, came on and won easily.

The Stewards have suspended H. Taylor, the jockey who rode Lady Newbrook on December 8, and the matter has been referred to the Stewards of the Turf Club.

The first entries for the Bombay Races close to-morrow (Tuesday).

The following is Saturday's programme :—

"THE ARAB PLATE."—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab horses which have not won a race, value Rs. 2,000 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 700 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 10lbs. (not cumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under, if measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs.; if measured on or since that date, 12lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Anandji Nanji's bl a h President, 8st 12lbs, ...C B Mahomed 1
Mr Mathuradas Goculdas' g a h Rubdan, 8st 7lbs, ...Omerkhan 2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir, 8st, ...Heeroo 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on President, 4 to 1 against Jehangir, 6 to 1 Rubdan.

President led from the start with Rubdan second and Jehangir last. In this order they finished, President winning by two lengths: one length divided second and third. Time—1 min. 22 1-5 secs.

"THE CHRISTMAS STAKES."—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; and third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C.-B. Ponies 14 hands and under; 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 5lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of races, value Rs. 50 or over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 900, 5lbs.; of Rs. 1,200 or over, 10lbs. extra. Allowances—Ponies measured on or since 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's b c b g Tam Ring, 7st 4lbs, ...Nama 1
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's b a h Munwar, 9st 3lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Royal Prince, 7st 12lbs, ...Jakoo 3
Mr Jackson's b a h Lucky Boy, 8st 7lbs, ...Heeroo 0
Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's b a h Exchange, 8st 5lbs, Omerkhan 0
Messrs A M Amer and Cowasji's b a h Oriental 7st 6lbs, ...Saleh 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Munwar, 2 to 1 Oriental, 5 to 1 Exchange, 6 to 1 Tam Ring and Royal Prince, 10 to 1 others.

Tam Ring jumped off with the lead, being followed by Exchange and Munwar, with Oriental, Lucky Boy, and Royal Prince last. After traversing two furlongs Lucky Boy drew up and Oriental improved his position, and the latter made up more ground nearing the bend, where Exchange fell back. Tam Ring led up the straight, but was challenged by Oriental who got in front opposite the stand, and won by two lengths; Tam Ring was second, and Munwar third, Lucky Boy fourth and Royal Prince last. Time—1 min. 9 2-5 secs.

On returning to the scale Saleh, the rider of Oriental, failed to draw the weight and was disqualified, the race being awarded to Tam Ring.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Country Bred horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 700 or over; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 10lbs. (not cumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under if measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs., if measured on or since that date, 12lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch cb m Daisy Belle, 8st. 2lbs, ...Penton 1
Mr P Bowring's m ch g Killarney, 5st 4lbs, ...Ramshaw 2
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' b cb m La Baliff by Baliff C B Mare 7st 11lbs .....Ahmad 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Daisy Belle, 4 to 1 Killarney, 6 to 1 La Baliff.

Daisy Belle came on ahead of Killarney, but the latter took the lead at the three-furlong post, and led round the bend. In the straight Daisy Belle regained the lead and won handsomely from Killarney. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

THE MIXED PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50, third Rs. 25. For Arab and C.-B. Ponies 13-2 old measurement, and 13-2 1-2 new measurement, and which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over; above heights to carry 8 st 7lbs. W. I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas's g a h Grey Fox, 8st 1lbs, ...Omarkhan 1
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Duldul, 8st 7lbs .....C B Mahomed 2
Mr Ardin Essayie's g a h Jupiter, 8st 4lb, ...Heeroo 3
Mr Farmer's b a h Recovery, 8st 7lbs, ...Dhana 0
Mr A M A Amer's b a h Adieu 8st 7lbs .....Soda 0
Messrs. Menta and Perosha's g a h Discount, 8st 7lbs .....Johnson 0
Mr B's g a h Nubia, 8st. 7lbs. .....Kunal 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Grey Fox, 3 to 1 Discount, 4 to 1 Jupiter and Duldul, 10 to 1 others.

Recovery and Adieu were the first to show the way, with Grey Fox and Duldul close up, and Discount and Jupiter last. Two furlongs from home Grey Fox and Duldul passed the leaders, and Jupiter improved his position. Grey Fox led into the straight, but was challenged by Duldul and Jupiter on the inside. The finish was exciting, and in the last stride Duldul managed to make a dead-heat. Jupiter was a good third, Discount fourth, and Adieu last. Time—56 secs.

In the run off Grey Fox led all the way, Duldul making a game effort after passing the corner, but the grey won by four lengths.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden English and Australasian Horses. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of races, value Rs. 50 or over of the aggregate value Rs. 900, 5lbs.; of Rs. 1,200, 10lbs. extra. Allowances—Ponies 14-2 and under, 18lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr S C P's b aus g Planet, 8st 9lb, ...Robertson 1
Mr Dignum's b aus g Larrikin, 9st 9lbs, ...McQuade 2
Mr Ardesir Cursetji's b aus g Cadogan by Cadogan 7st. 4lbs .....Heeroo. 3
Mr R Scott's ch aus g Great Scot, 8st 9lbs, ...Johnson 0
Mr J H G's b aus g Fife and Drum 7st 12lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Baldrey's Lola by Forest King 7st 5lbs .....Kunal 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Planet and Larrikin, 3 to 1 Lola, 5 to 1 Fife and Drum, 10 to 1 Great Scott and Cadogan.

Planet held a slight lead from Larrikin and Cadogan and this order was maintained to the bend, where Lola was beaten, and although Larrikin challenged he could make no impression on Planet, who won by two lengths. Cadogan ran well and was placed third, one length behind. Time—51 2-5 secs.

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 700 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 10lbs. (not cumulative). Ponies measured on or since 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs A M Amor and Cowasji's b a h Oriental, 7st 10lbs, ...Soda 1
Mr D M's g a h Buktawar, 7st 11 lbs, ...Jakoo 2
Mr Fischer's b a h Governor, 8st 11 lbs, ...McQuade 3
Mr S A Wahed's Advance, 8st 3lbs, ...Thompson 0
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed, 8st 6lbs., Penton 0
Mr Farmer's b a h Expert, 8st 4lbs, ... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Jarosia bin Talib's b a h Brilliant, 8st 4lbs, ...Heeroo 0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William, 7st 11 lbs, ... Saleh 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Governor, 3 to 1 Oriental, 5 to 1 Vaher Mahomed, 8 to 1 Sweet William, 10 to 1 others.

Buktawar and Governor were the quickest away, being closely pursued by Oriental and Expert, with Vaher Mahomed next. At the three-furlong post the latter two fell back, and Buktawar and Governor came into the straight together. They were immediately challenged by Oriental, who won full of running by one and a half lengths, his companions making a dead heat for second place. Time—1 min. 8 2-5 secs.

THE NEW STAKES.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50, third Rs. 25. For English and Australasian ponies 14-1 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 2 000 or over: 14-1 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 700 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens 5lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 10lbs. (not cumulative). Ponies measured on or since 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus, by Lunsdale—Dam Duchess, 7st 5lb .....Heeroo 1
Captain Moore's ch aus m Golden Girl, 7st 2lb .....Kunal 2
Mr Anandji Nanji's ch aus g Guy Fawkes 7st 8lbs. Jakoo 0
Mr Nusser Bag's bl aus m Investment, 7st 4lbs.....Roberts 0
Mr Farmer's ch aus m Tucker 8st 0lbs, ...Nama 0

Betting: 7 to 4 on Nautilus, 3 to 1 against Investment, 4 to 1 Golden Girl, 10 to 1 Tucker and Guy Fawkes.

Investment jumped off with the lead, followed by Nautilus and Golden Girl. This advantage he kept to the turn without pressure, but the good chance he had was spoilt through Investment running on to the track. This let Nautilus up, and he won by three lengths, Investment being last. Time—53 secs.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN TREATY.

DUTIES ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

THE following letter is sent to us for publication :—

No. 5914 S. R. Government of India Finance and Commerce Department Statistics and Commerce.

Calcutta, December 1, 1900.

MEMORANDUM.

Read.—

The duty imposed on exports and imports according to the Russo-Persian Treaty of 1828 is five per cent. ad valorem. This duty is applicable (under the most favoured nation clause of their treaties) to the commerce of other nations with the exception of Turkey. Turkish subjects pay six per cent. on imports and twelve per cent on exports with the exception of tobacco and salt, which pay 75 per cent.

Goods imported or exported by Persian subjects pay a reduced duty varying according to the provinces and the nature of the goods.

Foreign merchants pay no other tax (such as a trade or profession tax) with the exception of the rahdari, i.e., a tax on loads carried on the public roads. It is argued that this tax is not such a charge on foreign commerce as is forbidden by the Treaty, but is similar to the internal charges levied in European countries, such as the "octroi" and is therefore justifiable under the general usage of nations.

The "rahdari" varies in different provinces. Efforts have been made, however, by the new Customs Administration to impose a uniform tariff calculated on the distance the goods are carried. At present (and for the last year) the tax has been reduced to a uniform charge, irrespective of distance, of 22 shahi per load of 40 batmen, equal to 5d. per 260 lbs. or about 1-40 per cent. on ordinary cotton goods) on all goods accompanied by a document (javaz) showing that the 5 per cent. duty has been paid at the port of entry.

This is a sensible reduction on the former system by which the duties paid amounted in some cases to 10 per cent. of the value of the merchandise.

The Government proposed to the Persian merchants in the south a modification of the existing tariff by which native merchants would pay 5 per cent. at the port of entry and 22 shahis per mule load, with 2 1-2 per cent on exports (with the exception of certain products, such as opium, cereals and animals). Some merchants have accepted this proposal; others, however, have preferred to submit to the former system paying a reduced tariff at the port of entry (from 2 to 4 per cent, according to the nature of the goods) and paying in addition the former rate for rahdari on internal transport.

It is probable that in time the new system will be generally adopted. The Government does not gain in point of revenue but there is a manifest advantage in the simplification of the conditions of import trade (foreigners and natives being so far as regards imports put upon the same footing).

For foreign goods imported at Bushire and brought to Teheran the charges are 13 krans for a javaz and Consular Pass (one javaz for all goods cleared at the same time) and a charge of about 11 shahis per load at Shiraz, Ispahan, and Teheran respectively on clearance from the local custom-houses and 22 shahis per load rahdari if the javaz is not more than eight months old. The total cost would come to considerably under 1 per cent. on common cotton goods, e. g., khaki drill, or, including carriage and duty, about 25 per cent. on such goods imported, via Bushire to Teheran in the summer season.

AMERICAN DIPLOMAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" permit me please to encroach upon your valuable time with a request to insert the following few lines in the esteemed columns of your "Gazette."

I fully agree with the said correspondent so far as mention of the American diplomas in Accountancy is concerned. Is it a fact that such diplomas could be purchased on paying a dollar's subscription to the National Association of Accountants and Book-keepers? It is really very praise-worthy on the part of your correspondent to have boldly come out to discuss this very important question. Will he or some one else kindly take the trouble to state whether the examination to be held in Bombay, by that Association will be for the granting of similar diplomas?

I am a student of book-keeping and desire to compete for the London Chamber's Senior Commercial Examination in May next. Could not some teacher or others come forward to guide ignorant candidates like myself as to whether one may try to secure this American diploma or go in for an acknowledged list of the London Chamber.—Yours, &c.,

INQUISITIVE.

Tardeo, Dec. 18.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

With reference to the Notification of the 13th instant and in supersession of so much thereof as relates to the day of the Ward Elections, notice is given that the acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay fixes Monday, the 21st January, 1901, as the day for the Ward Elections, to take place simultaneously for all the Wards.

WARD ELECTIONS.

In supersession of the Notice of the 13th instant, the notice is given that, as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act, Monday the 21st January, 1901, is fixed for the Ward Elections to be held simultaneously for all the Wards.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL WOLFE MURRAY, head of the Intelligence Department, who has just returned from South Africa, proceeded Home by the mail of Saturday on three months' leave. Meanwhile Major Maconachy continues to act for him.

Colonel Hanbury White has applied for an extension of leave for six months, presumably from January next. It is believed he will not return to India, and meanwhile Mr. Martyn has resumed charge of the post of Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.

AFTER a trial lasting over three weeks, the Mahunt Murder Case concluded on Thursday evening. The assessors found the 1st accused guilty of murder, the verdict as regards the 2nd accused being divided. The 3rd accused, Mangal Dass, was found "Not Guilty" of abetment of the murder of the Mahunt. Judgment was reserved in the case, the prisoners meanwhile being remanded to jail.

INAUGURATION OF THE "METHARAM HOSTEL."

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE, on Monday afternoon, opened the residential quarters of the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, known as the Metharam Hostel. The quarters consist of a double-storeyed structure, situated on a triangular piece of land immediately in front of the college, and are intended to house eighty students and a resident master. A large gathering of students past and present of the college and friends and well-wishers of the institution were present.

Mr. James opened the proceeding with the following remarks :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your Excellencies have already, I think, learned from the addresses presented on Saturday and throughout your tour the warmth of the welcome which all classes of the Sind mofussil, and in Karachi, the capital of Sind have extended to you. The Board, of which I am president, desires to associate itself in that welcome, and to express their grateful thanks to your Excellency at having consented to inaugurate this building, which will, the Board trust, may they feel sure, be of the utmost value in stimulating higher education in Sind and improving the morals and stiffening the backbone of those who will from time to time go out of this college to engage in the battle of life, every one of them will exercise a considerable influence over Native society, an influence which we trust may always be for good. Your Excellency, this college is an aided institution and an admirable instance of what we are prone, I hope not without undue self-conceit to pride ourselves in Sind, viz., self-help, in this instance mainly if not entirely confined to the very intelligent and enterprising Hindu community. The college owes its existence in the first instance, directly to the enthusiasm for education, aroused some years ago by Lord Ripon's Educational Commission, and to the interest taken in higher education by your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Reay, but these would have been of little avail, but for the public spirit, energy and munificence of many private gentlemen and public bodies in Sind. Amongst these I will only mention one, Mr. Dayaram Jethmal—(applause)—a pleader of Karachi, whose sacrifices, in the cause led to the college bearing his name, and of his two sons Messrs. Daulatram and Bulchand who contributed Rs. 25,000. One of these gentlemen had the pleasure of being introduced to your Excellency at Hyderabad. On the 10th November, 1852, Mr. Dayaram and others sent a memorial to the educational committee,

Rs. 12 000, or whatever it is more, according to the valuation by the Public Works Department of the work done, and Rs. 2,300 as one-third of the cost of appliances, we shall get just the quarter lakh we want Meantime I feel sure that there are distinguished and loyal citizens of Sind, and patriotic local bodies in Sind who will not allow the bailiffs to be put in—laughter—but will help us with temporary accommodation, if necessary at suitable interest, which the rent of the rooms will help us to meet, and possibly as the Director of Public Instruction has suggested, a levelling up of the tuition fees, to the scale of other colleges in the Presidency must be resorted to. Your Excellency, Lord Harris in his speech when the foundation-stone was laid, gave forcible and eloquent expression to the objects which the Board had in view when commencing the undertaking. They are familiar to all of us, as well as to your Excellency, and I will not repeat them. But I may say that we shall be able to accommodate some eighty under-graduates. Hyderabad, the centre of intelligence in Sind, as Karachi is of trade (though I think the Hyderabad gentry unfortunately took too narrow views on a subject that has been agitating us lately, I mean the gauge of the line to Marwar). Hyderabad sends us the bulk of our students, and were I the father of any of them, I should be grieved to have my boy putting up anywhere and lodging in the town, exposed to all manner of temptations and without any supervision outside the lecture room, and without the pleasures afforded by games or manly sports, which lads associated together can enjoy. In this connection I am bound to say that I have never heard a syllable of complaint against the conduct of the out-students, such as all necessarily are at present during my ten years of office. I attribute this to their devotion to their books and to their being naturally of a quiet disposition. The fact remains that we have had no town-and-gown rows, nor scandals of any kind. And I should like, as I am going away, to express to them my cordial appreciation of their uniformly excellent behaviour. (Applause.) Still, true education is not as many students are apt, I am afraid, to think solely an assimilation of cram. We want to make men, instead of mere book-worms of them, and that is one great reason why we want them brought out of the comfortless chummeries in the town. We have provided good rooms also for whoever will be the resident tutor. Who that is to be must be decided after I am gone. But if I may venture an opinion either the principal himself or some European gentleman, I emphasise European, because he will be familiar with the ways of college life, should live on the spot, to keep order without interference, for students massed together need more discipline than when they are separate. The resident tutor should aid them in managing their arrangements for food and the like, foster their espirit de corps and advise them as to games—we can have our cricket pitch, I think, on the spot, and a gymnasium too—and in short encourage them to make the college a real home, residence in which they will look back to all their lives, as the most happy period of their existence. When we designed the quarters we had in contemplation, I think, that a former professor of the college, an Indian gentleman, whose influence over the undergraduates was altogether excellent, I refer to Professor Padshah—(applause)—would have filled the place. One might not agree with all his somewhat original views. I remember that once he lectured us on the duty of nationalising land and capital, but both the Board and the college staff greatly regretted losing him. He has since, however, been engaged in a still greater work, assisting Mr. Tata—(applause)—in his project for a University of Research. Failing him, and I believe he was unique among Indians, we ought to have a gentleman like Mr. Percy Hide, whose residence at the Madressah has been so successful and so productive of good to that institution. The under-graduates of this college are almost all Hindus. Mahomedans, as your Excellency knows, for years lagged behind in the educational race, but at last time the Educational Commission gave rise to this college, they under the guidance of the late K. B. Hassan Ally Beg Effendi, also put on, if I may use the expression, a spurt, and founded the Karachi Madressah, now a flourishing high school, and I hope and feel sure that every year Mr. Hide will be able to send us more of them on to the college. His Highness the Mir of Khairpur has kindly endowed a valuable scholarship for his co-religionists, tenable anywhere, but I hope to see all of them held at this college. There is an idea afloat of encouraging Mahomedans to go to Aligarh, and certainly that college has great advantages. But on the principle that union is strength, and that sectarianism has drawbacks, and because we want the Hindoo and Christian students to have the stimulus which the rivalry of the Mahomedans would give both in the lecture room and playing fields, and because all classes of society in Sind live peaceably together at home, I for one should prefer to see them here. I look forward to a strong Mahomedan element being formed in this college. It may be that the few who come now feel themselves at first a little lost in the multitude of Hindus, but they can cure that for themselves by coming in greater numbers. The Mahomedans form 78 per cent. of the population of Sind, and they should always look upon it as lamentable, that so small a proportion of the under-graduates at the Provincial College, something under ten per cent, should belong to their religion. They complain, as your Excellency knows, of their not having a sufficient number of posts under Government in Sind. We want to give them their fair share, but the figures of the number of Hindus and Mahomedans in this college is a sufficient answer to their complaint. I have further formed a strong opinion, though I may incur the anathema of the Educational Department by saying so, that the time has come when every rich man, jaghirdar, or zemindar or merchant should finish his education, as young men of the same class do in England, by a college training. I would admit such without compelling them to pass the present severe Matriculation test, and give them a special degree if need be. The mixture of the bookworms with the young men who are being only trained for discipline and character rather than in order to become "moderati docti," would do both classes good, and the tone and life of the college would be much more cheerful. Your Excellency and this assembly must, I fear, be wearied by this time with the sound of my voice, but I would crave permission to say just one word on this occasion, my last opportunity, on higher education, as we at present find it in Sind, and am the more desirous of doing so, as one hears occasionally depreciating remarks of what has been done for higher education in Sind and India generally. For myself I can only say that, although in a country like India, it is necessary to expend the limited funds available for education with strict justice, and by no means to forget the zemindars and the poor ignorant cultivators, who need all the education we can give them to enable them to stand by their rights when dealing with the village banker, the proportion between higher and primary education has been well maintained in Sind. Taking merely the low ground of our official needs we want educated men for our courts, and for our revenue offices. I have done the little I could. I wish I could have done more, in giving them employment, and I usually find educated men of the greatest possible assistance; to me, whether officials or non-officials. Look at our able Municipal President here, and consider the immense amount of unpaid labour, which, to his own personal loss, he gives to the public. Take another case. The Mukhtiarkar and Subordinate Magistrate of Dadu, Dewan Hardasmal, who had the honour of being introduced to your Excellency at Dadu, the other day, is a B. A. and a most admirable officer. Only three or four days ago when the choice lay in promoting an elderly officer without higher education and an alumnus of this college much his junior, who had fitted himself for a similar high post, I deliberately chose the educated man. And, Sir, I am glad to say that in Sind there are signs that the educated men do not, as is so often seen elsewhere, restrict themselves entirely to seeking Government appointments or going to the bar. A few years ago, I have not seen him lately, a leading native broker and merchant in Karachi was a B. A. Another B. A. is now investing capital in land in Hyderabad and is, I am sure, welcomed by the Collector and all the local officers. One great advantage, which I attribute in a great measure to higher education, although English influence has no doubt a great deal to do with it also, is the immensely higher tone prevalent nowadays in the Indian ranks of the public service compared with when I came to India thirty-five years ago. The fact is indisputable. Corruption in an Oriental country, will always at any rate for generations to come exist to some extent. It is not even unknown in countries of the West. But there are now large numbers of men grown up, who have the same independence of character and the same scorn of a bribe, that an honest Englishman can have and this I attribute in a very great measure to the good influences of a college like this. Sir Bartle Frere who came to India in 1834, when writing about thirty-five years later, bore testimony to the enormous advance in public morality since the rule of Peishwas. And that progress has been continuous. I stayed with Sir Bartle Frere, when I came to India first, so his experience and mine jointly extend over sixty-six years. There are young gentlemen now present who, no doubt, will carry on our experience and complete the century and I confidently believe that thirty four years hence their experience then will confirm what mine is now, as to the steady progress being continuous. It suits some people nowadays to talk of the centuries of Native rule in India as halcyon days, when every one else knows, and they know too in their hearts that they were days of infamous tyranny and universal corruption, and not one of them would change British rule for the rule of a Peishwa or Moghul Subedar. I know and I repeat that on the whole, the advance in public morality and in public spirit amongst Indians that I can notice myself is very gratifying. The opening of this building before us will, I am sure, still further stimulate it. One word in conclusion before your Excellency kindly unlocks the door and inaugurates the building, and I may warn you that the interior is not quite finished, but we shall have the entrance hall and one or two rooms to show you. I desire to offer publicly the best thanks of the College Board to the architect, Mr. Strachan, C.I.E., to whose skill and taste Karachi owes so many of its fine buildings, and to my friend Mr. Brunton—(cheers)—who has very kindly, out of hours, superintended its construction. And I shall ask your Excellency at the conclusion of the ceremony, to be so kind as to present to Mr. Brunton, on behalf of the Board, a small testimony of our gratitude for his kindness and ability and his unwearied industry in carrying out the work. And I wish also to mention the name of the contractor, Mr. Budroodin Budabhai. I think when the Public Works Department examine the building, they will testify to the honesty with which the work has been done, and that your Excellency may feel assured that in decorating him with a shawl as is usual on such an occasion you are decorating a worthy man. I now, my Lord, venture to ask your Excellency to unlock the door with this silver key, which three of the friends and admirers of the late Dewan Metharam, viz, the brothers Advani foremost in all good work and Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, the son of Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, have provided, and declare the building open. And I would repeat the especial gratification which we all of us feel that this building should be opened by your Excellency. I can speak with some freedom as I am going to serve under your Excellency's orders for only one week more exactly. I should like to say that all of us in Sind, whether officials or private individuals who have been privileged to make your Excellency's acquaintance during your recent tour, have already learned to appreciate thoroughly not only your Excellency's interest in the province or your singular quickness in grasping Sind condition, and complicated questions like those of our municipal finances, but your personal kindliness to all classes of people. And it is, therefore, with a real and not a conventional expression of pleasure that we have welcomed you to Karachi. May your Excellency revisit it often during your tenure of office. Karachi and Sind are growing fast, and they need and will, I know, receive all the attention that your Excellency can bestow on them. I now respectfully repeat the request of the College Board that your Excellency will inaugurate this building. Opened under such auspices, and in the gracious presence of her Excellency Lady Northcote, whom we thank for having accompanied your Excellency, the success we feel confident, of the Metharam Hostel, is assured.

His Excellency then rose and walking up to the main entrance of the quarters declared the building open. Returning to the dais his Excellency said:

Mr. James, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of the greatest possible pleasure that I have just performed the ceremony of opening your new building and may I first preface the few observations with which I shall trouble you by repeating to Mr. James and the whole audience the very sincere pleasure with which Lady Northcote and I receive one more warm and kind welcome from a Sind audience. Mr. James spoke of myself in terms of unmerited eulogy, and I will only say that I will endeavour to do my best in some measure to deserve them. Ladies and gentlemen, to-day, Mr. James has referred to that spirit of self-help and, if I may so term it, of local patriotism which is certainly most conspicuous in the province of Sind and which I for my own part most earnestly desire to see encouraged to the utmost extent and to encourage so far as it may be in my power to do so. It is most gratifying to reflect that the fact of a man being born, let us say, in Hyderabad is no reason at all why he should not take deep and really profound interest in the prosperity of such cities as Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Karachi, or any other part of Sind, and I am bound to say that so far as my short experience goes it appears that this feeling of local patriotism is more widely spread in the province of Sind than in any other part of the Presidency with which I have as yet become acquainted. (Applause.) You will pardon me if to-day I do not go into those questions of higher education to which Mr. James briefly referred, because we are met for the one special purpose of opening the residential portion of the college for the young students and most sincerely do I endorse every word which Mr. James said as to the advantages which are to be derived from their living together under one roof. It is not so much from the point of view of discipline that I regard the completion of the building to be so advantageous to the students, but it is because I think they will derive enormous advantage not only from meeting in the lecture-room but from living together, sharing each other's recreations, conversing together and in short, what we English people call, making friends which has done so much to foster that espirit de corps to which Englishmen owe so much of their success in life. It is probable few, if any of my European hearers to-day have not attended gatherings of some sort, whether gatherings of old schoolboys or college-associates, or it may be mess dinners at which bodies of past officers met the rising generations and recalled past deeds and achievements, or heard the speaker or speakers of the the evening, refer with pride to any distinction which the members of the school, or college or regiment may have gained in the past, and which they urged upon the audience to take as incentives for further deeds to be performed in future. And it is because I believe that such a spirit will be fostered by the young men of the Metharam Hostel, living together under one roof, that it gives me great pleasure to have my name associated with its inauguration. Mr. James referred inevitably at considerable length to the financial difficulties of your position. He told me that I had succeeded with more quickness, than I fear is entirely accurate, in grasping some of the great Sind problems. I can say that I have thoroughly grasped one great Sind problem which is common to every part of the Presidency, and that is the desire for increased Government aid. (Laughter.) Well, I am very sorry to say to you as I said at Hyderabad and elsewhere that it is the inability, and not the want of will, of the Government which prevents our coming to your assistance, and I must ask Mr. James that instead of the quarter of a lakh which he expects to receive to take a large portion of it in sympathy (Laughter.) I hope, however, better times are in store for the Presidency and I can assure you that in that case Government will not be oblivious of the obligations they have undertaken in regard to this college and other educational institutions. I think it only remains for me to discharge the pleasantest portion of my duties to-day and that is to thank you all for having made me the medium through which to convey to Mr. Brunton and to Mr. Budroodin Budhabhai those tangible proofs of your appreciation of the good service they have rendered to the college with which the Board are pleased to allow them. Ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you once more for the kind welcome you have given us and to say how heartily I wish prosperity to this wing and every part of the Metharam Hostel. (Applause.)

His Excellency then presented Mr. Forrest Brunton with the testimonial awarded by the Board, consisting of three richly chased silver bowls enclosed in a casket and the contractor, Mr. Badroodin Budhabai, with a shawl.

The professors and members of the Board having been introduced his Excellency, Mr. James, General Craigie having been garlanded and a bouquet presented to her Excellency the gathering dispersed.

Later in the evening his Excellency visited the Masonic Lodge (English Constitution) evening party, which followed the dinner given by Mr. James to their Excellencies was a most successful gathering. The grounds were prettily illuminated with butties and Chinese lanterns.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	6
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	11	4	29
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Grant Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	20
Total	23	16	140
Same date last year	51	42	206

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	3	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	10	8	32
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeswar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	4	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	16	22	129
Total plague deaths to date	80,492	66,549	
Same date last year	36	37	197

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society and the distribution of prizes to the children, took place on Saturday evening, at the Orphanage, Mahim. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Monteath presided and among those present were Lieutenant Colonel Waters, Captain Condon, Rev. R. M. Gray, Rev. W. Scott, Messrs. Dick, L. J. Robertson, D. M. Inglis, Tovey, Price, Potts, Fairhead, McGlashan, Symington, Smith, Alex Mackenzie, Wright, Ireland, Taylor, Phillips, McLauchlan, J. Douglas, J. Stiven, and J. M. Bell. The building was prettily decorated with flags, palm-leaves and festoons and presented a gay appearance. The proceedings commenced with the Anthem "I love them that love me," followed by a short prayer, in which the whole assembly joined.

On the motion of Mr. McGlashan, the committee for the ensuing year, with Mr. L. J. Robertson as chairman and Mr. D. M. Inglis as vice-chairman, was unanimously elected.

On the motion of Mr. James Douglas, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the members of the retiring committee.

THE REPORT.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal, the secretary, read the report which stated that the number of children at the Orphahage at the close of the year was 33 boys and 28 girls, 6 children were on the roll as day scholars. During the year, 10 boys and 7 girls were admitted and 4 boys and 3 girls left the school. Of the boys 2 found employment and 2 went to their friends, while all the girls who left went to their friends. The Committee are once more able to point to a satisfactory report from the Educational Inspector, Mr. A. G. Wright, on the work of the year, who writes: "On the whole I think the condition of the school is most satisfactory and creditable. Some very good singing was done by the children with evident pleasure and they seemed both in class and at play exceptionally cheery and happy. Physical training is fully provided for." The examination in the religious instruction of the school was conducted by the Revd. Mr. Henderson, who has forwarded to the Committee another favourable report on this important branch of the children's education, the satisfactory nature of which may be gathered from the following quotation:—"Regarded generally I am pleased to state that the standard of religious knowledge possessed by the children is higher than is usually met with in India. I was specially pleased with the way in which the shorter catechism is taught." "Throughout the school there pervades a perfect 'at home' feeling and I noticed that when Mr. Anderson was present during the progress of the examination his presence seemed to be a support to the children, showing that Mr. Anderson is not nominally but really a father to the children."

The health of the school continues to be excellent and with the exception of a moderate share of measles in the early part of the year, there has been very little sickness among the children and none of a serious nature. In this connection the Committee have to record their high appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. DeMonte who has throughout the year been most attentive to the medical requirements of the school, being always ready at the call of the superintendent, when occasion arose. To Dr. DeMonte is therefore due the most grateful thanks of the Society. The Committee regret to report that for a portion of the year, the health of Mrs. Anderson, the lady superintendent was very indifferent and that at one time she was seriously ill. She is now better, however, and it is satisfactory to state that she has again been able to fully resume her duties. The children were as usual removed to Matheran for the summer vacation where they spent six very pleasant and beneficial weeks.

The Committee feel greatly indebted to Major Collie, the Superintendent of the station, to the Sports Committee and to the other residents on the Hill for their kindness to the children in again providing the annual sports fixture. This event was as great a success as in former years and the races and games arranged, were greatly enjoyed by the children who always look forward to these sports with much keenness and pleasure as they year after year come round. The Committee have also to tender their best thanks to the many kind friends of the institution in Bombay who have sent gifts of clothing, toys, etc., to the school during the year. Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. Service and other friends have from time to time provided entertainments, which it must be a source of pleasure for them to know, afforded very great enjoyment to the children.

It is with deep regret that the Committee have to announce the death on the 13th of November last of Mrs. Bapty in whom the Orphanage has lost one of its best and oldest friends. Mrs. Bapty was one of the oldest members of the ladies' committee and who always took the liveliest interest in all that was connected with the school and the children, and her many gifts and acts of kindness were always greatly appreciated and will now be very much missed.

THE FINANCES.

The Committee regret that the finances of the Society have not been quite so satisfactory as last year. The amount of subscriptions have fallen off, principally from the Mofussil subscribers however, with the result that the expenditure is greater than the income. The Committee have to thank all their friends for their continued support and would ask all interested in the welfare of the society to bear in mind that the sphere from which children are admitted is by no means limited to Bombay and that the Orphanage cannot therefore be regarded as having merely local claims. Although the ordinary subscriptions have not proved equal to the expenditure yet the anxiety of the Committee has been somewhat relieved by having received a legacy of Rs. 2,500-0-1 from a late well-wisher of the Society.

The grateful thanks of the Society are due to Mr. P. G. Irvine who kindly undertook the duties of the Honorary Treasurer while Mr. Graham was at home on leave. Mr. Irvine acted as Honorary Treasurer for six months and bestowed much of his valuable time in the interests of the Society. The Committe feel that the thanks of the Society are due to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson for their continued good management of the school and for the kind interest and care they manifest for the well-being and happiness of the children under their charge. To Mrs. Prentice and the pupil teachers also do the Committee desire to express their appreciation of the services they have rendered during the year.

The Committee cannot conclude their report without heartily acknowledging the generous support they have received not only in Bombay and throughout the Presidency but from all parts of India. They feel that the sterling character of the work which the Scottish Orphanage sets itself to accomplish is recognised by the public, and that they have only to continue to persevere in the lines they have been following in the past, to secure the continued sympathy and generosity of all the friends of the Institution, and of all those interested in the education and welfare of the children which the Orphanage lays itself out to maintain.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, in proposing the adoption of the report, thanked the subscribers for the great honour conferred upon him by electing him chairman of the new committee of management. He considered, and it was a matter of public delight, that the Society was second to none in India in regard to its economic management. The institution offered an unrivalled opportunity of investment for those charitable people who liked to see a good return for their money. The very long list of names of the members of the committee might lead the subscribers to a belief that it was a nominal committee only, but he asked them to remove that impression from their mind. The committee had been untiring in its efforts to increase the funds and to see that the institution kept pace with them. He appealed to all supporters to continue their contributions and suggested that efforts might be made to obtain larger funds from persons up-country. He asked those present to suggest to the committee the names of persons up-country, who could contribute large funds to the Society. In conclusion Mr. Robertson alluded to the loss the Society had suffered in the death of Mrs. Bapty, whose assistance was invaluable and who had taken a great interest in the children. He thanked the master and mistress of the school and the teaching staff to whose efficiency and devotion the progress of the children was due. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Gray seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

The children then went through a programme of songs, which were capitally rendered and elicited loud applause. The songs were: (*a*) "There's nae luck about the house." (*b*) "The Queen's Maries." (*c*) "My ain fireside," (*d*) "The bonnie Earl o' Murray."

Mrs. Dick distributed the prizes to the children at the conclusion of which the children gave some more songs, including "Hey ca' thro'" and "Lang lang syne," both of which were well appreciated by the meeting.

MR. MONTEATH'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman said: Although I have taken an interest in this institution for more years than I like to count, I regret that this is the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure of visiting it. Its distance from what may be called the business part of Bombay has many advantages, but it also has the drawback that it makes it difficult for busy people to see much of the school. On the occasions on which I have been in Bombay towards the end of the year I have seen reports of the working of the institution, and I have observed that with unvarying regularity they have shown that the object for which it was founded is being attained in an eminent degree. I must confess I now realize that a personal inspection gives one a more vivid idea than even those excellent reports do of the good that is being done in training young members of our community for careers likely to be profitable to themselves and beneficent to their fellowmen. I have been much pleased to hear, since I came into this room, that several old boys have been serving their Queen and country with distinction in South Africa and some have attained honourable and responsible positions. (Applause.) The report of which I hold a proof in my hand shows that the high standard which has been reached in previous years has in the year now drawing to a close been in all respects fully maintained. We have the testimony of the Government Inspector as to the satisfactory character of the intellectual education and of the Rev. Mr. Henderson as to that of the religious education, and we have had an opportunity of judging for ourselves the quality of the instruction given in music. Mr. Wright, I am glad to see, notes that physical training is fully provided for. The cheerful and healthy appearance of the children affords ample evidence that this is the case and that they have here not only an excellent school but a happy home. It must be a satisfaction to all connected with the institution that while sickness and unusual mortality have prevailed throughout this great city the health of the pupils has been remarkably good. I congratulate the members of the Committee on these results and specially congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Anderson on the excellent management to which they are due. And now, boys and girls, I will not detain you many minutes, I don't think it would please you if I made a speech "as long a sermon," to use the words of the poet, some of whose songs you have sung in a very charming manner. Those of you who have got prizes very properly feel very proud. It is a great pleasure to get such nice books, and it is perhaps even a greater pleasure to feel that you have been victorious. Some of you have, however, no doubt heard and some of you will hear again—I daresay most of you could tell me what I am going to say in excellent verse—that the great benefit lies in the struggle not in the prize. You will realize better when you grow older all that is meant, but I think even the youngest of you can understand something of what is meant in trying to get these prizes. You have not only gained valuable information, but you have been accustoming yourselves to the habit of fixing your mind on your work. That is the most useful habit you can acquire. You will find the value of it even while you are at school. If you give your whole attention to your lessons while you are at them you will not find them irksome, you will learn them quickly, you will have the more time for play, and you will enjoy your play all the more, because you feel you have done your work properly. But if you dawdle over them, if you give only half your mind to them while the other half is thinking of anything else, perhaps thinking it would be pleasanter to be outside, you will have to stay inside all the longer. You will find the lessons tiresome and unpleasant and when you do get out to play you will not enjoy it because you will feel that after all your lessons have not been properly learned. When you go out into the world, you will realize, still more fully, the immense value of this habit. It is, indeed, the great secret of success. It is best expressed in words well known to you "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." And what I particularly want to point out to you is that those who have not gained prizes have still got that great benefit from trying for them—*i.e.*, if they have really tried, and I hope there are no dawdlers here. So don't be discouraged by not getting prizes. Try again. Those who have not been successful this year may be successful next. At all events all of you who really try will get that great benefit, which I have endeavoured to describe. You are thus getting the best preparation for successful careers when you go out into the world and you are getting it in very happy circumstances. I hope you will now have very pleasant holidays and begin a new year with new zeal and new energy. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. W. Scott proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried with acclamation.

At the instance of Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, I.M.S., a vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Dick for her kindness in distributing the prizes to the children.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Monteath on leaving the Orphanage.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

It would appear that India will in future have to provide five battalions of native infantry for foreign service, namely, two for Mauritius, and one for Ceylon, Singapore and China, respectively. So far the Home authorities have only sanctioned the addition of three regiments to the permanent strength of the Indian army, the cost to be borne by Imperial revenues, but two more must be raised sooner or later, as the native garrison in this country is none too strong for the work that may be required of it. A few days ago, we urged the importance of having a railway battalion, and we would again press upon the Government the desirability of forming such a corps. It should be at least 1,000 strong in rank-and-file, and should include none but picked men. Recruitment should be from among the classes that furnish the best material for Sappers and Pioneer regiments, while Hazaras and other sturdy labourers who do earthwork on railways should not be overlooked. A leaven of skilled artizans, "mistries" and others who have had experience in bridge-building, platelaying, etc., should be provided. The British officers should be chosen mainly from among Royal Engineers who have done railway construction work, others being taken who have served for some time in the Sikh Pioneer battalions; while European non-commissioned officers should be posted to each company. Special rates of pay should be given and the battalion be made one that officers and men would be proud to serve in. Further, the Russian plan of having a train in which the regiment would live when engaged on construction work should be adopted every care being taken to ensure health and comfort. If the experiment of raising such a corps proved a success, a linked battalion might eventually be formed, for it must be remembered that in case of a great war beyond the north-west frontier two main lines of advance would have to be followed from the Peshawar and Quetta direction respectively. Regiments which can work and fight, needing no special escorts when they use pick and shovel, would be invaluable units in a field force advancing far beyond its base. An opportunity offers which the Government should not let slip. They have shown extraordinary deliberation in settling with the India Office what the third new battalion is to be, and they will soon have to decide upon the composition of two others. Surely out of these three one might be a railway battalion. Any one who has read the reports of the construction of the Trans Caspian Railway cannot fail to be convinced that such battalions, properly organised, are peculiarly suited to Asiatic countries.—"Pioneer."

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1900-1901.

It is proposed to hold the First Extra Meeting, on Saturday, 8th December 1900, and about Thirteen Extra Meetings will be held on Saturdays during the Season, up to the beginning of April, 1901.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure, and Private Paddock ... ... Rs. 30

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Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only Rs. 30 } Rs 40
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The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club, Byculla.

Or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by Remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure ... ... } ...Rs. 5
Private Paddock ... ... } ... ,, 1
including free Ticket for 1 Lady.
Ladies (not holding Tickets) ... ... ,, 2
Children ... ... ,, 2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

Bombay Races 9th, 11th, 13th, and 16th Feb. next. Owners are reminded that "First Entries" close to the undersigned on Tuesday, 18th inst.

Entry forms and programmes can be had on application.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE Mysore Government, in recognition of the growing importance of the Maharanee's Girls' School and of the fact that it actually imparts instruction up to the F. A. standard, has sanctioned a change of designation. This institution will accordingly henceforth be styled "The Maharanee's Girls' College, Mysore," or more briefly, "The Maharanee's College." It seems desirable in the interests of the College, to procure its affiliation to the University, and on this point the Inspector-General of Education has been asked for his opinion in consultation with the Committee of Management.

A BOMBAY WILL CASE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL)

J. D. QUINY AND ANOTHEE VS. CATHARINA QUINY.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiffs to prove the will of one Diogo Doming Quiny, who died in the month of March last at Worlee. His widow, the Defendant, opposed a grant of probate and put in a caveat. Mr. Rivett Carnac and Mr. Scott appeared for the plaintiffs, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Bland and Noble. The Honourable Mr. Lang with Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Rackes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Company, appeared for the defendant.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Russell in giving judgment said: The Rule of Law applicable to this case is laid down in L. R. 27 Indian Appeals, p. 7. After reading the will in question his Lordship said What evidence is there of the preparations and execution of the said will. The draft of it was prepared on the 25th February last by Paul Miranda a managing clerk of great experience in the plaintiff's solicitor's office who had done work for the testator before, and it was handed over to Gunpat Bhoodajee on the 28th February last, who copied it out and went with Peter Miranda to Worlee to the shed where the testator had removed on account of plague. The defendant admitted that the testator was nervous about the plague, as several deaths had occurred from plague in his neighbourhood and a very good reason is shewn therefore why the testator would make a will at or about that time. If the will was a fabrication it is improbable that a draft would have been prepared at all. The will was attested by Gunpat Bhoodajee, Francis Luis and John Antone D'Souza and besides the attesting witnesses the plaintiffs Mariah Creado and Doming Pascoal Quiny, the patels of the Jamat were present. These last pessons were tendered for cross-examination but they were not so examined. No suggestion of any kind against the character of these witnesses was made. Gunpat Bhoodajee owns property, so does Luis; D'Souza is a fitter and nothing has been proved against them. They all swear to the execution of the will. They also swear that the defendant Catharina was present when it was executed. If she was not present there on that day then where was she? No evidence is given to show that she was anywhere else. Catharina, who appears to be very Ignorant woman says she does not know what a will is. Probably she was present but did not know what was being done. If the will was a fabrication the plaintiff would not have put her on the scene. The evidence of the execution is strong. The next question is: Is the will a probable one? The testator married the defendant as his third wife and he also was her third husband. He had made a marriage contract with her. The marriage contract is not correctly recited in the will but the testator was an illiterate man and probably he did not remember the terms of the marriage contract correctly when he gave instructions for the will. If there was an intestacy John Doming Quiny, Peter Miranda's wife and Magdalena the other nieu would be his next heir. By the will they dont get very much more than on an intestacy. Now what are the points made by the defendants (1) that the chief witness Gunpat Bhoodajee was not present. Bhajee Chamar Patel and Gowaria Narayen were called to prove that Gunpat was at a caste meeting at the village Govinde on the evening of the 28th February last and they produced an extraordinary document exhibit 4 in the case. The whole of it is in the handwriting of Bhajee Chamar Patel who on his own admission is a convicted thief having been sentenced for six months rigorous imprisonment for theft of ornaments belonging to his own uncle. I have therefore no hesitation whatever in saying that the said document exhibit fourth has been fabricated for the purposes of this case, and that Camilo Quiny brought these witnesses here to tell this false improbable history. Defendant's case would have been much better if these witnesses had been not called and the said document had not been produced. (2) The next point made by the defendant was that in the register of the church of N. S. De Salvaco there was an entry that deceased died intestate and that J. D. Quiny gave those instructions, I am not satisfied that he did give those particulars. The entry No. 92 appears to have been the same time as Nos. 91, 93 and 94. The clerk at Dharavi cemetery was examined by me in chambers and he said that he did not take the signature on the register of the person giving him information as he could not write. It is proved before me that J. D. Quiny can write. The original memo taken by Caetan De Costa is not produced. Rev. Zuznati who was said to be present when the memo was made, was not called. D' Costa did not impress me favourably. He was very nervous, licking his lips and his tongue and throat dry and he appeared to be under misapprehension. I do not therefore believe his evidence. The third point is the evidence of the Rev. J. A. Gonsalves of statements made to him by D. J. Quiny. He said he went to the testator on Sunday and again on Monday and on both those occasions J. D. Quiny told him to prepare a will of his testator. He on the first day when he was examined said that J. D. Quiny on both the occasions requested him to ask the testator to make a will anyhow on the second day. When he was cross-examined he changed this statement and said that J. D. Quiny requested him to prepare a will for the testator. The Defendant contradicts him and says that he came only once when the testator was unconscious and that she did not hear J. D. Quiny tell him anything on a former occasion. His evidence was not believed in this Court. He had then sworn that he had interpreted a certain document into Marathi to a certain person and when told to read and translate the said document in Court he could not do so. I do not therefore believe his evidence. The will is first mentioned in the letter of the plaintiff's solicitors of 14th April 1900. The defendant's solicitors asked for inspection and after inspection the correspondence drops and the will was never challenged by any letter. J. D. Quiny's evidence is to what he did about the will after the testators death is very strange. No proceedings were taken to prove the will for a long time, until the 14th April 1900. The defendant has not discharged the onus cast on her and if I am asked to find the will a forgery only on the circumstance that it was not produced till the 18th April I hesitate to do so and the circumstance against plaintiffs case is the date of death of the testator. Plaintiffs say that the death was on the 7th March. The registers prove it was on the 6th. Why should Plaintiffs give a false story of the date of death. Ex 8 proves that Camillo Quiny, Mr. Rivett Carnac's bête noir in this case is a mortgagee and has lent money and guaranteed the defendant's costs and Camillo therefore has a considerable interest in the result of this case. I have come to the conclusion that the will is not a forgery and the caveat must be dismissed and probate must be issued to the plaintiffs. Costs of all parties to this suit to come out of the testators estate.

IT is not often nowadays that one hears of a tiger being killed by a native single-handed. A Toklaing Chin, however, recently brought in to Mr. Fowles, the Superintendent of the Chin Hills, the skin of a full-grown tiger which had entered his compound and killed his wife. The animal was a well-known man-eater, but its plucky slayer attacked and despatched it, armed only with a short "dak."

THE Indian Tea Association addressed the Government of Bengal last September, inquiring with reference to the trade regulations appended to the Sikkim-Tibet Convention whether Indian tea if sent to Yatung would be admitted by the Chinese Customs authorities, and the Committee suggested the desirability of steps being taken by the Government to promote trade with Tibet, particularly by inducing the Chinese Customs authorities to fix a low rate of duty on Indian tea exported to that country. The Association apparently were a little previous, as the Political Officer in Sikkim reported that no duties were imposed at Yatung for the simple reason that no Indian tea had been exported.

A CURIOUS circumstance connected with Lord Curzon's tour, observes the "Madras Mail," is that rain has followed him almost everywhere. Here in Madras, where the N. E. Monsoon appeared to have ceased and practically failed, Lord Curzon's visit has been synchronous with a renewal of rains that will go far to save the crops. Many of our Indian fellow subjects are no doubt reg

THE CURRENCY NOTE QUESTION.

WHEN any body of men are anxious that Government should give them something for nothing, it is not surprising that they should search far and wide for reasons in support of their claim; but it is seldom that they will be found to suggest, by way of decreasing the cost of the concession, a method of operating which will actually enhance the cost of the concession; yet this is the course taken by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in supporting the proposal that currency notes should be made convertible into rupees at every treasury in India. The mercantile community of Bombay are obliged to make at considerable cost large specie remittances each busy season to the cotton, oilseeds and wheat-producing districts, and to reconvey the specie or part of it back to the Presidency Town during the slack season; and it is only natural on the part of the Chamber to desire that this expense should be borne by Government, or in other words by the general body of tax-payers instead of by the few who produce and export these staple commodities. That old Utopian idea of a currency note universally cashable at par throughout the continent of India having been revived, the Government of India have submitted the proposal for public discussion, expression at the same time the opinion that the expense of maintaining large reserves of rupees at each Treasury in the producing districts, and of moving specie backwards and forwards in accordance with the ebb and flow in the demand for rupees would be prohibitively great. The reply of the Bombay Chamber is that they recognise that, if this proposal were made applicable to large notes, it could not be entertained by Government, but they believe that the measure might, with safety, be instituted in respect of notes of denominations not exceeding Rs. 10. In dealing with this reply it will be well to distinguish between large remittances made for trade and finance purposes and small private remittances, such as are effected at present by means of small notes, money-orders, drafts and hundis for small sums. If large notes only, say those of Rs. 10,000, were cashable at par for remittance purposes, all the small remittances would continue to be made in their present form, and Government would continue to realize profit on money orders, but if, in accordance with the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber, small notes instead of large notes are made cashable at par at each treasury the large as well as the small remitter will be allowed to take advantage of the concession. When a bank, a merchant, a shroff or a trader has to pay rupees at a distance, the question will be whether, if Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes are cashable at par at the place of payment, it is cheaper to pack and despatch rupees or to pack and despatch Rs. 5 notes; and as the latter are lighter and can be transmitted at a lower railway freight charge than specie it is evident that the remittances will be made in notes. In these days of competition a small percentage turns the scale, and the cheaper form of remittance is certain to be selected. The public will remit by Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes; the Government will have to remit and lock up specie for their encashment, and the result of the adoption of the proposal of the Bombay Chamber will be that the cost of the concession will be enhanced by the extra expense involved in manufacturing and examining small notes as compared with large.

It is not surprising that the Bombay Chamber should advocate the transfer of remittance expence to the shoulders of Government, but it is strange that the Bank of Bombay, whose profits are made to a large extent, out of the inland exchanges, should follow their example, and recommend the encashment at par of small notes at all Treasuries. We once visited an India station, where the European residents enjoyed the privilege of having their conveyances and furniture made at the local jail, which also provided them with bread, vegetables and milk at considerably lower prices than the ordinary bazaar rates; but in that station the carriage and furniture makers, the baker and milkwoman did not, like the Bank of Bombay, approve of state competition in their own line of business: and on enquiry we found that the able and energetic Superintendent of the Jail, now deservedly holding a high position in the medical service, did not advocate the abolition of medical fees, nor did he take steps to have them reduced.

This action on the part of the Bank of Bombay is all the more surprising because in their letter of 6th instant, the Directors of the Bank say they entertain serious doubts as to whether an extended use of notes for merely remittance purposes would lead to a permanent addition to the total circulation. This view is confirmed by experience, because it is in the Presidency towns where there is a local issue, and not in the mofussil where facilities are given for the use of notes in remittance, that notes are freely used in local payments, and in other countries, such as France, no attempt was made to make notes universally cashable at par, until the people in general had been accustomed to use notes by a system of local issues. Most people in India desire to see notes of Rs. 5 and 10 more largely used in local payments; but this can best be accomplished by a system of local issues such as proposed by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, and the Bombay Directors also take the proper line when they advocate an increase in the offices of issue. Each important place of trade in India should have an independent local issue of its own, and it would be desirable to have these local issues managed by the Presidency Banks as suggested by the Bank of Bombay. The monetary system of India will continue to be inelastic until the central banking fund receives assistance from the Paper Currency.—*Capital.*

A NOTABLE CASE OF SALVAGE.

A TEMPORARY SEA-SIDE VILLAGE OF LOOTERS!

THE Aden correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" writes:—The steamship Indra, homeward bound from Java with a cargo of 8,000 tons of sugar, stranded on the 20th of September on the East African Coast about 30 miles south of Guardafui. She was abandoned by her crew, and lay there until the middle of October, when an expedition fitted out at Aden, under Captain Pomeroy, Underwriters' Salvage Officer, arrived on the spot and ousted the natives, who in the meanwhile had swarmed over the vessel, looting and destroying everything available. After repeated failures she was finally floated and brought into Aden harbour to refit.

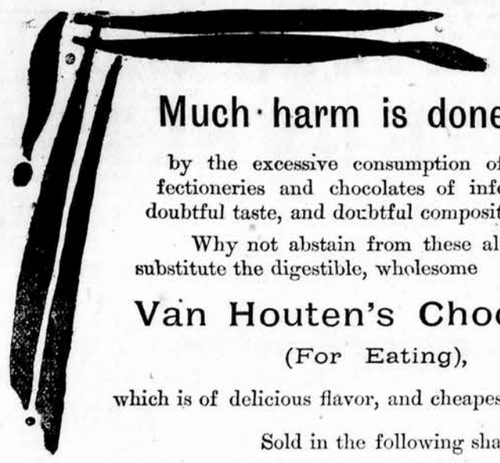
Some of the scenes witnessed at the stranding place were so novel as to be almost indescribable. A mushroom village had sprung up, built from the fittings of the ship, and about 2,000 tons of sugar had been conveyed ashore through the surf in a most ingenious manner. Goat and sheep skins were sewn together and filled three quarter full with sugar, then blown up with air to give them buoyancy and thus floated safely to land. It was reported that about 8,000 natives were actively engaged enriching themselves for life, and a fleet of dhows and hundreds of camels were constantly employed bearing off the spoil to unknown destinations.

A curious feature of the affair was that H. M. S. Racoon which had been sent down to protect the expedition, lay alongside a dhow which was laden with some of this sugar, whilst hundreds of tons of it were within sight on the beach; but the gunboat was unable to interfere, the commander's instructions being merely to protect the lives of those engaged in the salvage operations. As the Sultan of this tribe is subsidised and under treaty with the British Government to protect life and property of British vessels in distress on his coasts, it seems extraordinary that some more effective measures were not adopted in this instance to insist on the terms of the treaty being observed.

The importance of the incident consists in the fact that there have been numerous strandings in the same vicinity, and this is the first instance of the vessel being recovered, although, alas, she was in a sadly denuded state after the depredations of the Somal is.

TIME-EXPIRED MEN IN INDIA.

THE case of the time-expired men among the British garrison in India, writes the "Pioneer," is one regarding which no decision can be arrived at until the military operations in South Africa are practically concluded; that is, until a great reduction in the strength of the Regular forces out there can be made with safety. This reduction will make possible the carrying out of the Indian reliefs for the current cold weather, which now stand in abeyance. The number of men entitled under ordinary circumstances to be sent home from this country is very large indeed. In some battalions of infantry it rises as high as 500, in most of the others it is upwards of 300. But to ship 15,000 or 20,000 British soldiers out of India while the garrison is already some 10,000 below its normal strength, is obviously impossible, for their places could not be filled from England except by the rawest of raw recruits. It should be remembered also that the Native Army has a large contingent absent in China. There are fortunately no signs that the north-west frontier is likely to be disturbed and the winter is not the season when any complications are probable on the Central Asian side; but still it would be most undesirable to further lower the strength of the British garrison. The time-expired men are the flower of the army out here; and though we sympathise sincerely with them as regards the prolongation of their service, it is impossible to advocate their immediate release from service with the colours. Their continued presence out here indirectly strengthens the hands of the military authorities in South Africa, for if they were sent to England it would be necessary to fill their places immediately from the Field Army which is now at Lord Kitchener's disposal. It is to be hoped that sufficient progress will be made in the suppression of the guerilla disturbances in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony during the next two months to permit of the reliefs being carried out in the spring, but there can be no guarantee given that such will be the case.



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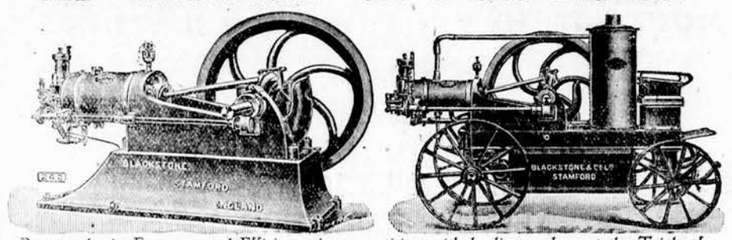

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. Pr.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
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MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Otrole are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

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WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18''' ze.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, viz. :—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

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As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
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(Guaranteed for six years.)
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" " Sterling Silver Case ..... " " 50.
This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

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As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
This Watch is made in 18" or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size (1⅝ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE.....	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING.....	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.
We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.
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True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

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CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, CARD CASES, CIGAR CUTTERS, KNIVES AND PENCIL CASES.

Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Three Colour Pencil, Rs. 15.

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

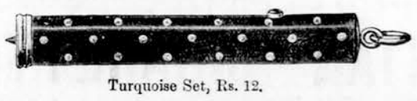
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

Turquoise Set, Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

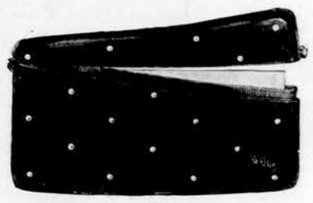

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.


Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Set, Rs. 16-8 ; Plain, Rs. 12 8.

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Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19

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NEW TABLE LAMPS,
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CHANDELIERS, WALL BRACKETS, AND TABLE LAMPS ALSO KEPT IN STOCK.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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